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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1914. SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 24

Tarzan of the Apes

by Edgar Rice Burroughs

(Norman Bean)

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DID you read the opening chapters of Tarzan of the Apes? If not, pick up last week's issue of the Blade and get busy. This is a remarkable piece of fiction. Get into it and let your imagination run along with it. The deeper you go the better you will like it, that is, if you like live, vigorous fiction.

The first installment told how the story happened to be written. You learned something about the perils confronting Lord and Lady Clayton. This week's installment relates how these two defenseless people were put ashore by Black Michael and left to face the horrors of the jungle alone. You are going to be introduced to Kerchak, and to Kala also. The reader will come to like Kala because of her motherliness, which she lavishes, in her way, upon the babe of the Claytons.

Tarzan of the Apes is not a hammock story, the kind that puts the reader to sleep. It is a tale that thrills, makes the blood tingle and keeps the reader awake and sitting straight.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

Into the small boats were also loaded salt meats and biscuit, with a small supply of potatoes and beans, matches and cooking vessels, a chest of tools, and the old sails which Black Michael had promised them.

As though himself fearing the very thing which Clayton had suspected, Black Michael accompanied them to shore, and was the last to leave them when the small boats, having filled the ship's casks with fresh water, were pushed out toward the waiting Fuwalda.

As the boats moved slowly over the smooth waters of the bay, Clayton and his wife stood silently watching their departure, in the breasts of both a feeling of impending disaster and utter hopelessness.

And behind them, over the edge of a low ridge, other eyes watched—closeset, wicked eyes, gleaming beneath shaggy brows.

As the Fuwalda passed through the narrow entrance to the harbor and out of sight behind a projecting point, Lady Alice threw her arms about Clayton's neck and burst into uncontrolled sobs.

Bravely had she faced the dangers of the mutiny; with heroic fortitude she had looked into the terrible future; but now that the horror of absolute solitude was upon them, her overwrought nerves gave way, and the reaction came.

He did not attempt to check her tears. It were better that nature have her way in relieving these long-pent emotions, and it was many minutes before the girl—little more than a child she was—could again gain mastery of herself.

"Oh, John," she cried at last, "the horror of it! What are we to do? What are we to do?"

"There is but one thing to do, Alice," and he spoke as quietly as though they were sitting in their snug living-room at home, "and that is work. Work must be our salvation. We must not give ourselves time to think, for in that direction lies madness.

"We must work and wait. I am sure that relief will come, and come quickly, when once it is apparent that the Fuwalda has been lost, even though Black Michael does not keep his word to us.

"But, John, if it were only you and I," she sobbed, "we could endure it, I know; but—"

"Yes, dear," he answered gently "I have been thinking of that, also; but we must face it, as we must face whatever comes, bravely and with the utmost confidence in our ability to cope with circumstances whatever they may be. Hundreds of thousands of years ago our ancestors of the dim and distant past faced the same problems which we must face, possibly in these same primeval forests.

"That we are here today evidences their victory."

"Ah, John, I wish that I might be a man with a man's philosophy, but I am but a woman, seeing with my heart rather than my head, and all that I can see is too horrible, too unthinkable to put into words.

"I only hope you are right. I will do my best to be a brave primeval woman, a fit mate for the primeval man."

Clayton's first thought was to arrange a sleeping shelter for the night; something which might serve to protect them from prowling beasts of prey.

He opened the box containing his rifles and ammunition, that they might both be armed against possible attack while at work, and then together they sought a location for their first night's sleeping place.

A hundred yards from the beach was a little level spot, fairly free of trees, and here they decided eventually to build a permanent house, but for the time being, they both thought it best to construct a little platform in the trees out of reach of the larger of the savage beasts.

To this end Clayton selected four trees which formed a rectangle about eight feet square, and cutting long branches from other trees, he constructed a framework around them, about ten feet from the ground, fastening the ends of the branches securely to the trees by means of rope, a quantity of which Black Michael had furnished him from the hold of the Fuwalda.

Across this framework Clayton placed other smaller branches quite close together. This platform he paved with the huge fronds of elephant's ear which grew in profusion about them, and over the fronds he laid a great sail folded into several thicknesses.

Seven feet higher he constructed a similar, though lighter platform, to serve as roof, and from the sides of this he suspended the balance of his sail-cloth for walls.

When completed, he had a rather snug little nest, to which he carried their blankets and some of the lighter luggage.

It was now late in the afternoon and the balance of the daylight hours were devoted to the building of a rude ladder by means of which Lady Alice could mount to her new home.

All during the day the forest about them had been filled with excited birds of brilliant plumage, and dancing, chattering monkeys, who watched these new arrivals and their wonderful nest-building operations with every mark of keenest interest and fascination.

Notwithstanding that both Clayton and his wife kept a sharp lookout, they saw nothing of larger animals, though on two occasions they had seen their little simian neighbors come screaming and chattering from the nearby ridge, casting affrighted glances back over their little shoulders, and evincing as plainly as though by speech that they were fleeing some terrible thing which lay concealed there.

Just before dusk Clayton finished his ladder, and, filling a great basin with water from the nearby stream the two mounted to the comparative safety of their aerial chamber.

As it was quite warm, Clayton had left the side curtains thrown back over the roof, and as they squatted like Turks, upon their blankets, Lady Alice, straining her eyes into the darkening shadows of the wood, suddenly reached out and grasped Clayton's arm.

"John," she whispered, "look! What is it, a man?"

As Clayton turned his eyes in the direction she indicated, he saw silhouetted dimly against the shadows beyond, a great figure standing upright upon the ridge.

For a moment it stood as though listening, and then turned slowly, and melted into the shadows of the jungle.

"What is it, John?"

"I do not know, Alice," he answered gravely. "It is too dark to see so far, and it may have been but a shadow cast by the rising moon."

"No, John, if it was not a man it was some huge and grotesque mockery of man. Oh, I am afraid!"

He gathered her in his arms, whispering words of courage and love into her ears, for the greatest pain of their misfortunes, to Clayton, was the mental anguish of his young wife. Himself brave and fearless, He was yet able to appreciate the awful suffering which fear entails—a rare gift, though but one of many which had made the

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

WHAT MARTIN DOES WITH A 20-ACRE FARM

Neighbors Who Sympathized With Him Once Now Call Him a Wizard.

BECAUSE he makes a 20-acre farm pay him $150 an acre annually, Arnold Martin is called a wizard. But he is not that. He doesn't farm by magic. The "knack of doing things," adaptability, a genius for keeping everlastingly at what he sets out to do, and work, always work—these are the secrets of this young farmer's success. There is no sorcery in growing corn, wheat, or potatoes, in a fence corner, which othes would surrender to weeds.

Fifteen years ago Arnold Martin, a young Swiss immigrant, arrived in Pawnee City, Neb. For three years he worked as a farm hand, never getting more than $15 a month and his board. Then he put his few hundred dollars of savings into a 20-acre tract at Du Bois, and began farming for himself. His land was purchased for $12.50 an acre, because it was poor. Land that was considered worth having was selling for $100 an acre. The neighbors pitied young Martin. They didn't think of him as a wizard then.

Making the Little Farm Pay.

Some interesting stories are being written about Martin, the 20-acre farmer. Last year he took $1,450 worth of prizes on products of his little farm and had the products also. This year he expects to clear more than $150 on each acre of his place—a profit of $3,000 on 20 acres.

Last year the agricultural department at Washington offered Martin a salary of $2,500 if he would act as demonstrator and teach the farmers of the country how to, operate their farms in order to reap the greatest returns. He declined the offer.

Half the county fairs in southern Nebraska have barred Martin from participating in any contests. The fair board of his own county pays him $75 a year to keep his products out of competition.

Early Struggles.

When Martin bought the little farm not an acre of it was cleared. He had a man's size job before him, but the young Swiss possessed enough pluck of two men. A portion of the farm was in timber and the remaining in underbrush, except where a deep gully cut its way across the place. Martin began by purchasing $75 worth of lumber, with which he built a small house down in the gully. Half was underground and the other half above ground. Then he went to cutting trees, grubbing roots and clearing underbrush. That winter he hauled his wood to town and sold it. Also, he opened a rock quarry in the side of the hill and sold a little stone to the town peple. At the same time he got out enough stone to build a barn.

That first year was a nightmare, but when the twelvemonths had passed Martin found that, in addition to making a living for himself and wife, he had nearly $550. And he had cleared half of his farm of its timber and underbrush. The next year his profits were $700 and more acres were cleared. The third year, which was not so good for agricultural purposes, netted him 650 and saw his 20 acres entirely cleared up and ready for cultivation.

Intensive farming of the highest order has been Martin's watchword. Not a single foot of ground is wasted. There are no fence corners and cultivation is continued right up to the very property line. So well has he cared for the land, that, in addition to making several thousand dollars each year, the land itself has advanced in value, until today it is worth not less than $150 an acre. He has a cottage, with all conveniences; a player piano, which cost him $700, and one of the finest farm libraries in the state. A gasoline engine sends water to his house, and to all parts of the little farm, in addition to furnishing power for all sorts of machinery at the barn.

Although far from a city market and in a community where everybody is farming or depending upon the farm, the twenty-acre farmer so contrives and manages that his products ripen just a week or two ahead of anybody's in the county. In the spring his vegetables are ready for the table just before those of other growers are ready. His fruit trees bear just a few days before other trees—but it gives him a chance to get rid of his fruit at fancy prices. His berries can be purchased by the people in Pawnee and nearby towns a week or so before other berries can be had. And the prices are correspondingly high.

And the way he watches that land is a caution. Shortly after it was cleared he noticed that the rains were washing the dirt off upon his neighbor's acres. So he went to work and built a dike around the place. Not a grain of dirt has since escaped. Instead, nearly three feet of fine black mold have washed down from the hills and found a lodging place on his little farm.

Whenever Martin takes a load of vegetables to town he always brings back with him a load of fertilizer from the city stables. His records show that he has brought more than 500 loads of the fertilizer out from the towns. Five hundred loads on twenty acres makes pretty good land in itself.

Martin has an irrigating system, but he seldom uses it. Although living in a section where there is ample rainfall in normal years, he never permits a drop of water to go to waste. He practices "dry farming" methods and every drop of water that falls on his farm is put to use. He welcomes a year when rainfall is below normal for at such times his crops are up to standard, while those of other farmers are below, resulting in shortage and higher prices to the man who has produce to sell. His crops are always good. He makes a specialty of those crops which produce prodigiously and sell well.

Big Money in Prizes.

In recent years Martin had turned his attention to taking prizes as a business. Wherever he can find prizes offered for competitive farming he can be found with a display. Last fall at the International Dry Farming Congress and Exhibition at Tulsa, Okla., Martin took cash prizes to the value of $1,450. He was in competition with farmers from all over the world.

This year the "twenty-acre farmer," with money enough in the bank to purchase a man's size farm if he wants it, is working with the same painstaking care which has earned for him the reputation of being one of the best farmers in the west. He expects to make his little farm average him a profit of $150 for ever acre, even including his house site and the bottom of his miniature pond.

Reading and Remembering.

An old lady, says the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, was discussing the differences between the old and the new. "We hadn't anything but the reading book when I was a girl," she said, "but I know the best parts of that so that I can say them to myself now I'm sitting here in the dark, and my grandchildren don't know what they read last week! It soaked into me and it drips off of them." The editor concludes: "Not what drips off, but what soaks in is of real importance, stays with the reader and affects and develops character."

THE CASE OF JENNIE BRICE

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART—

(Copyright, 1913, Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

CHAPTER VIII.

"If he does,' I replied, "I hope you'll let me know, Mr. Holcombe. The gas bills are a horror to me as it is. I think he kept it on all last night. I turned off all the other lights and went to the cellar. The meter was going around!"

"Fine!" he said. "Every murderer fears the dark. And our friend of the parlor bedroom is a murderer, Mrs. Pitman. Whether he hangs or not, he's a murderer."

The mirror affair, which Mr. Holcombe called a periscope, was put in that day and worked amazingly well. I went with him to try it out, and I distinctly saw the paper-hanger take a cigarette from Mr. Ladley's case and put it in his pocket. Just after that, Mr. Ladley sauntered into the room and looked at the new paper. I could both see and hear him. It was rather weird.

"God, what a wall-paper!" he said.

That was Friday afternoon. All that evening, and most of Saturday an Sunday, Mr. Holcombe sat on the floor, with his eye to the reflecting mirror and his notebook beside him. I have it before me.

On the first page is the "dog mea —two dollars" entry. On the next the description of what occurred on Sunday night, March 4, and Monday morning, the fifth. Following that came a sketch, made with a carbon sheet of the torn paper found behind the washstand.

And then came the entries for Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Friday evening:

6:30—Eating hearty supper.

7:00—Lights cigarette and paces floor. Notice that when Mrs. P knocks, he goes to desk and pretends to be writing.

8:00—Is examining book. Look like a railway guide.

8:30—It is a steamship guide.

8:45—Tailor's boy brings box. Gives boy 50 cents. Query. Where does h get money, now that J. B. is gone

9:00—Tries on new suit, brown.

9:30—Has been spending a quarte of an hour on his knees looking be hind furniture and examining base board.

10:00—He has the key to the onyx clock. Has hidden it twice, once up the chimney flue, once behind baseboard.

10:15—He has just thrown key or similar small article outside window into yard.

11:00—Has gone to bed. Light burning. Shall sleep here on floor.

11:30—He cannot sleep. Is up walking the floor and smoking.

2:00 a. m.—Saturday. Disturbance below. He had had nightmare and was calling "Jennie!" He got up, took a drink, and is now reading.

8:00 a. m.—Must have slept. He is shaving.

12:00 m.—Nothing this morning. He wrote for four hours, sometimes reading aloud what he had written.

2:00 p. m.—He has a visitor, a man. Cannot hear all—word now and then. "Llewellyn is the very man." "Devil of a risk—" "We'll see you through." "Lost the slip—" "Didn't go to the hotel. She went to a private house." "Eliza Shaeffer."

Who went to a private house? Jennie Brice?

2:30—Cannot hear. Are whispering. The visitor has given Ladley roll of bills.

4:00—Followed the visitor, a tall man with a pointed beard. He went to the Liberty theatre. Found it was Bronson, business manager there. Who is Llewellyn, and who is Eliza Shaeffer?

4:15—Had Mrs. P. bring telephone book: six Llewellyns in the book; no Eliza Shaeffer. Ladley appears more cheerful since Bronson's visit. He has bought all the evening papers and is searching for something. Has not found it.

7:00—Ate well. Have asked Mrs. P. to take my place here, while I interview the six Llewellyns.

11:00—Mrs. P. reports a quiet evening. He read and smoked. Has gone to bed. Light burning. Saw five Llewellyns. None of them knew Bronson or Ladley. Sixth—a lawyer—out at revival meeting. Went to the church and walked home with him. He knows something. Acknowledged he knew Bronson. Had met Ladley. Did not believe Mrs. Ladley dead. Regretted I had not been to the meeting. Good sermon. Asked me for a dollar for missions

9:00 a. m.—Sunday. Ladley in bad shape. Apparently been drinking all night. Cannot eat. Sent out early for papers, and has searched them all. Found entry on second page, stared at it, then flung the paper away. Have sent out for same paper.

10:00 a. m.—Paper says: "Body of woman washed ashore yesterday at Sewickley. Much mutilated by flood debris. Ladley in bed, staring at ceiling. Wonder if he sees tube? He is ghastly.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Abe Martin

It haint what's in th' Baltimore platform, it's what's in th' pantry that interests the consumer.

Eliminatin' th' objectionable features o' th' modern dance would be jest like removin' a barrel from th' bung hole.

CARRANZA AN OBSTACLE TO PACIFICATION

Week Goes by With Little Being Accomplished at Niagara Falls or in Mexico.

PEACE negotiations at Niagara Falls came near blowing up last week, and all on account of Carranza. He is the man in the way, the one problem that seems hardest of solution, except as he chooses to be solved. At the same time he is the man favored by the administration at Washington—Carranza and the cutthroat and bigamist behind him.

It develops that at one time the A-B-C. mediators were on the point of issuing an ultimatum to the President of the United, and had it not been for the patience and forbearance of Ambassador de Gama, Minister Naon and Minister Suarez, representing the three South American powers, President Wilson would have been forced to face a decloration or see the immediate failure of negotiations.

The mediators have made it plain from the outset that they cannot be allies of any party to the Mexican controversy, but must be friends of all. Beyond this they cannot go.

* * *

Plead for the Rebels.

The American delegates, following the agreement upon the basis of the plan for the pacification of Mexico, called upon the mediators and, in obedience to instructions from Secretary Bryan, urged that an invitation be extended to the constitutionalists to participate in the negotiations. They represented that the attitude of Gen. Carranza was a matter of real concern to the President; that the latter was not sure what the chief of the revolution might do following the adoption of the pacification plan, and that it would be advisable to induce him to become a party to the agreement rather than to place upon the United States the burden of forcing him to accept its terms.

The mediators promptly informed the American delegates that they would be happy to have Carranza participate in the negotiations. But they pointed out that it would be most unfair to admit General Carranza's agents to the conference unless the constitutionalists agreed to a suspension of hostilites and to the general basis of the plan of pacification approved by the American and Huerta delegates.

* * *

Compromise Is Reached.

The American delegates had to admit that there was some justification for the attitude of the mediators, but proposed that the constitutionalist delegates be allowed to come to Niagara Falls, and that after their arrival the conditions to be imposed be discussed with them. This suggestion was promptly rejected; and finally a compromise was reached, that the mediators should reply to the Carranza request for participation in the negotiations, and that they should suggest an armistice for a limited space of time, and also point out the extent to which the constitutionalists would be represented in the new provisional government.

Before this compromise was developed there was no doubt in the minds of the American delegates as to the determination of the mediators to act in a just fashion toward all sides. There was a disposition in circles close to the mediators to believe that the United States deliberately was seeking to delay negotiations in order to help the constitutionalists reach Mexico City before the mediation had achieved success.

This belief was intensified by the failure of President Wilson formally to give his reply to the general plan of pacification submitted to him several days ago, and by the announcement from New York that the steamer Antilla had cleared from that port for Tampico bearing a heavy cargo of munitions of war for the constitutionalists.

* * *

Will Not Grant Armistice.

The week went by with everybody concerned waiting. At Niagara Falls, Saturday, for the first time in four days, the American delegates conferred with the mediators. The general peace plan was under discussion, as it had been decided as much progress as possible should be made while word was being waited from General Carranza on the subject of constitutionalist representation.

In Washington official circles it was expected that Carranza's answer to the mediators would include an expression of readiness to send delegates to Niagara Falls, but that he would refuse to grant an armistice. Whether such answer would be acceptable to the mediators and the Huerta delegates was a matter of doubt.

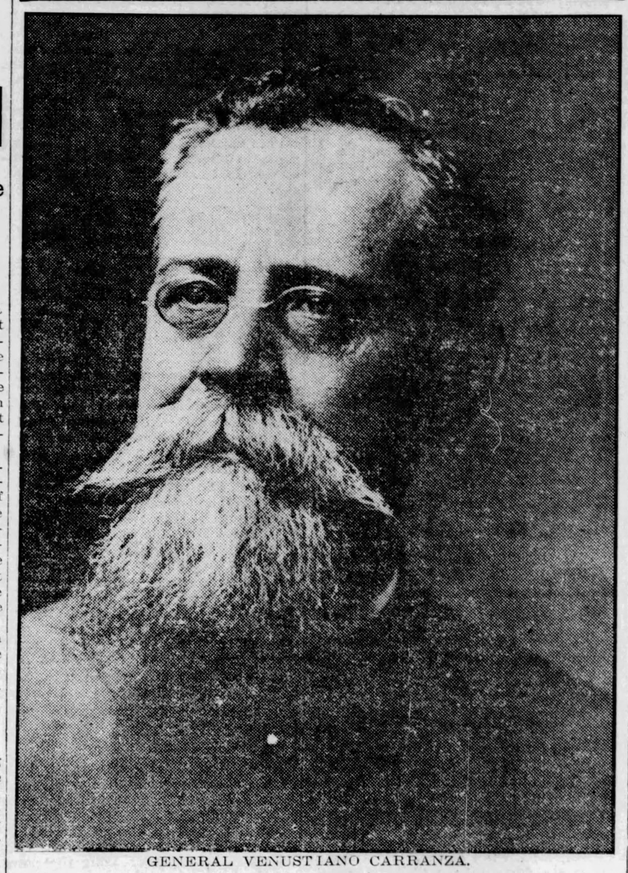
Satisfaction was manifested among the constitutionalists in Washington with the arrival at Tampico of the shipment of ammunition aboard the schooner Sunshine, ammunition of which there was urgent need. Constitutionalists, waiting with anxiety for the arrival of the schooner, rather welcomed the discussion over the embargo question, which diverted attention from the shipment. They have no information about the purposes of the administration in regard to the Antilla.

* * *

The Cause of Pessimism.

Washington is beginning to comment on the attitude of the Administration toward the constitutionalists. Almost every move made by the United States has been favorable to Carranza and his rebel hosts. The position assumed is not one to inspire the mediators, who are trying to be fair and are acting in good faith. To let the Carranza representatives into the conference, meanwhile

THE MAN IN THE WAY



GENERAL VENUSTIANO CARRANZA.

the rebels are permitted to continue their aggressive movements, would not only be unfair to the Huerta members of the conference but would put the mediators in an unfavorable light. To hold one man while another punches his head is not a popular method of bringing about peace. Under such circumstances it is natural for the bystanders to become pessimistic.

It is reported from Niagara Falls that no strings are attached to Gen. Huerta's promise to resign the Mexican presidency as soon as his country is "politically pacified." His delegates to the mediation conference took occasion Saturday to say that he does not intend to hide behind any technicalities. His delegates say that Gen. Huerta does not demand the material pacification of the country, nor the disposal of the last of the groups of bandits which ovverrun many parts of it, making the revolution a pretext for their lawlessness; but that peace shall be assured by political means which will guarantee for the nation that maintenance of law and order which is indispensable to the exercise of constitutional functions.

* * *

Plans as Completed.

The plans practically agreed upon provide for the elimination of Gen. Huerta and the setting up of a new government with both the cientificos and constitutionalists equally represented, and with a neutral holding the rank of president. In the event that the constitutionalists should decline to participate it is believed the United States would have to carry out its part of the bargain.

It doesn't require a prophetic vision to foresee Huerta, eliminated under these arrangements, in a position to smile at the position of the United States. It is not impossible that the United States may find itself in charge of the present Mexico City government. Meanwhile if the constitutionalist army remains in the field it is possible that it may become the foe of the United States.

At Niagara Falls the situation is believed to be the cause of a great deal of embarrassment to the Washington administration.

ALFALFA WEEVIL IS DOOMED

Government Expert Invents Machine to Stamp Out Pest.

The small insect known as the alfalfa weevil, which has caused so much damage to alfalfa and other crops in western states, and whose depredations brought bout a quarantine on Utah agricultural products and produce by other states last year, will be entirely stamped out this year if a machine invented by George I. Reeves, United States entomologist, proves as efficient as government officials who have seen it believes it will be. The machine is simple and can be manufactured and used at a small cost, but it is believed that it will kill the alfalfa weevil on an entire field by being used once.

The instrument can be manufactured for about $2. It consists of a twenty-foot iron pipe with twenty small holes bored in the top at certain intervals along its entire length. It will be placed on the rear end of a wagon carrying a gasoline engine, pump and tank containing arsenic poisoning. As the wagon is driven over the field the pump will force the poison from the tank into the pipe and it will spray from the small holes over the field, covering a swath of twenty feet or more at a time and effectiveiy killing all the weevils.

Heretofore the only method of fighting the weevil was the introduction of foreign parasites. It was said that in time these parasites would destroy the weevil. So far, however, no real success has been observed from their introduction and it would be a matter of several years before the weevil were all killed, even if the parasites proved efficient.

Veterans Get Diplomas.

Eighteen students who left the University of Alabama more than 50 years ago in order to enlist in the civil war on the Confederate side have recently received their diplomas. Their number was originally 75.

SEEING BY WIRE POSSIBILITY NOW

Dr. Low, English Scientist, Gives Demonstration of New Apparatus.

London, June 9.—"Seeing by wire" was the startling suggestion conveyed in a lecture given before the Institute of Automobile Engineers by Dr. A. M. Low, a well-known scientific investigator.

Dr. Low gave a demonstration for the first time in public of a new invention whereby he claims that it is possible "for persons using a telephone to see each other at the same time."

In an interview Dr. Low said:

May Become Wireless.

"It may be remarkable, but in reality it is quite simple, and I am sure that some day, perhaps not in our time, but some day, people on a liner at sea will be able to witness a spectacle taking place on shore, transmitted to the ship by wireless in the way news is now sent."

Dr. Low explained that he had been experimenting with the reproduction of pictures at a distance electrically for five years. He had been successful already over a distance of four miles, using ordinary telephonic and telegraphic apparatus.

Another prediction Dr. Low ventured was that one of his machines could be used for the study of military operations taking place at a distance. This, he said, would be introducing a new complication into warfare and realizing with a vengeance Napoleon's idea of strategy—"seeing what the enemy is doing on the other side of a mountain.

Inventor Only 35.

The apparatus which Dr. Low, who is only 35 years of age, has invented is extremely difficult to describe except in higher technical language. It is a screen consisting of a large number of cells of selenium, over which a ruler is moved rapidly by a small motor, worked with a current of high frequency and of about 50,000 volts pressure. It is fitted in a box at the side of a telephone. The receiver at the other end is made up of a series of telephone slabs of steel, through which the light passes.

Dr. Low admitted the experiment was expensive, and that at present the invention was perhaps not a commercially possible.

GUARDS AGAINST MILITANTS

Defense League to Provide Guardians for Persons Menaced.

"Protection against 'Les Petroleuses'—Property owners and others provided with suitable guardians, armed with cat-o'-nine-tails and other effective weapons. Apply, Emergency Department, Liberty and Property Defense League, 52 Victoria street, Westminster."

This advertisement which has appeared in a London newspaper, shows that the suffragettes are facing the prospect of retaliation with one of their favorite weapons, namely, the whip; but it is probable that the exservice men and ex-policemen, whom the league has at their disposal to protect timorous individuals from militants, would choose other means of dealing with them.

"Of course, the men could have cat-o'-nine tails if they desired," said the secretary of the league, "but experience has taught us that there is nothing more effective for subduing rebellious individuals than what is known as 'the policeman's grip'—a firm hold taken on the back of the neck. Knuckle dusters have also their advocates among our men, of whom we could muster a thousand at short notice, and who could be supplied individually in a moment to any person, fearing an attack from the Petroleuses."

SCIENCE SEES MYSTERIES OF DIVINING ROD

Scientific Men Have Quit Laughing and Are Making Interesting Tests.

FEW questions, says the Pathfinder, have aroused more interest than that of whether or not there is anything in the use of the divining rod as a means of discovering underground water or buried metals. Many communities, especially in pioneer days, have had their "water witches," who, with wands of hazel or beech, prospected for underground streams of water, to the entire satisfaction of themselves and their neighbors.

Pooh-Poohed the "Witches."

Usually these "witches" and their supporters insist that the magic wand never fails to locate a good stream of water near the surface, but skeptical minded, practical people find it difficult to believe that the wand has anything to do with locating it, arguing that similar results can be obtained merely by digging in a location that is convenient until water of the desired quantity and quality is found.

Scientific men in the past have generally regarded such means of locating water or metals underground as utterly foolish and unreliable, but experience in the realm of science of late has taught them to be more cautious in all matters concerning which they have no positive, definite knowledge. Instead of the negative attitude of former times, they are beginning to display more and more an unprejudiced interest in all classes of phenomena because they have learned that the realm of phenomena directly or indirectly accessible to man's senses is considerably greater than the scope of physics and chemistry as now understood.

So, instead of pooh-poohing the divining rod as they have been wont to do in the past, they have undertaken to give it a fair, intelligent study. A scientific investigation of the question has recently been made by a congress of scientific men at Halle, Germany, and a similar study and system of public demonstrations were also made in France. Although these studies and experiments disclosed nothing very positively, they show a disposition on the part of investigators to regard the problem from a scientific and practical standpoint.

E. K. Muller, of Zurich, some time ago made a number of interesting experiments with the divining rod which, while they give no perfect solution, yet indicate a method for further investigation and at the same time furnish substantiation for the theory so often advanced that the divining rod depends for its action on various little understood magnetic and electrical influences. These effects, it appears, are largely dependent on the susceptibility or lack of susceptibility of the operator.

Interesting Experiments.

In one experiment a brass pendulum suspended by a string and held over a copper plate connected with an electric cell was found either to be set to vibrating or to be checked in its motion, depending on whether the charge of the plate was positive or negative. It was noted that similar effects could be obtained with the divining rod, depending on whether the plate was charged negatively or positively.

Two silver coins, when placed either singly or one on top of the other, were found to repel a whalebone divining rod and set in vibration a pendulum consisting of a watch and chain. When the two coins were separated by placing between them two matches which served as a di-electric and made a sort of condenser of the combination, their effect on the pendulum and the divining rod was lost. By placing a thin thread in contact with the coins, however, the condenser effect was counteracted and the pendulum and wand displayed the phenomena as before.

The experimenters, by means of the rod, were able to ascertain the height above the floor of a piece of paper held at varying heights in the hands of a third person in an adjoining room. When the rod was above the paper it was found to turn upward, and when it was below a similar deflection downward occurred. In similar experiment by focussing his mind on a particular color, the operator was able to determine within half an inch the height above the floor at which flowers of that particular color were held in the adjoining room.

Like Galvanic Battery.

It was also found that the divining rod, by showing deflections, could be used for determining the position of magnetic poles. The rod acted the same in every case in which the electrical conditions of the galvanic battery used in the experiment were identical. This was found true even when the holder of the rod was ignorant of the electrical condition.

From the tests made the conclusion is drawn that certain persons are more susceptible than others to the peculiar magnetic and electrical influences which appear to operate in the use of the divining rod. It is further deduced that the nervous system in certain conditions of excitement is far more sensitive and its faculties are much greater than has ever before been suspected. Although it is not proved or disproved that water or metals underground can be successfully found by means of the divining rod, yet it is shown that the rod is influenced by electrical and magnetic forces in a way that might make its use for that purpose less foolish or questionable than has hitherto been supposed.

The Case of Jennie Brice

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

That is the last entry in the notebook for that day. Mr. Holcombe called me in great excitement shortly after ten and showed me the item. Neither of us doubted for a woment that it was Jennie Brice who had been found. He started for Sewickley that same afternoon, and he probably communicated with the police before he left. For once or twice I saw Mr. Graves, the detective, sauntering past the house.

Mr. Ladley ate no dinner. He went out at 4, and I had Mr. Reynolds follow him. But they were both back in a half hour. Mr. Reynolds reported that Mr. Ladley had bought some headache tablets and some bromide powders to make him sleep.

Mr. Holcombe came back that evening. He thought the body was that of Jennie Brice, but the head was gone. He was much depressed, and did not immediately go back to the periscope. I asked if the head had been cut off or taken off by a steamer; he was afraid the latter, as a hand was gone, too.

It was about 11 o'clock that night that the doorbell rang. It was Mr. Graves, with a small man behind him. I knew the man; he lived in a shanty-boat not far from my house—a curious affair with shelves full of dishes and tinware. In the spring he would be towed up the Monongahela a 100 miles or so and float down, tying up at different landings and selling his wares. Timothy Senft was his name. We called him Tim.

Mr. Graves motioned me to be quiet. Both of us knew that behind the parlor door Ladley was probably listening.

"Sorry to get you up, Mrs. Pitman," said Mr. Graves, "but this man says he has bought beer here today. That won't do, Mrs. Pitman."

"Beer! I haven't such a thing in the house. Come in and look," I snapped. And the two of them went back to the kitchen.

"Now," said Mr. Graves, when I had shut the door, "where's the dog's-meat man?"

"Up-stairs."

"Bring him quietly."

I called Mr. Holcombe, and he came eagerly, note-book and all. "Ah!" he said, when he saw Tim. 'So yqu've turned up!"

"Yes, sir."

"It seems, Mr. Dog's—Mr. Holcombe,' said Mr. Graves, "that you are right, partly, anyhow. Tim here did help a man with a boat that night—"

"Threw him a rope, sir," Tim broke in. "He'd got out in the current, and what with the ice, and his not knowing much about a boat, he'd have kept on to New Orleans if I hadn't caught him—or Kingdom Come."

"Exactly. And what time did you say this was?"

"Between three and four last Sunday night—or Monday morning. He said he couldn't sleep and went out in a boat, meaning to keep in close to shore. But he got drawn out in the current."

"Where did you see him first?"

"By the Ninth Street bridge."

"Did you hail him?"

"He saw my light and hailed me. I was making fast to a coal barge after one of my ropes had busted."

"You threw the line to him there?"

"No sir. He tried to work in to shore. I ran along River avenue to below the Sixth street bridge. He got pretty close in there and I threw him a rope. He was about done up."

"Would you know him again?"

"Yes, sir. He gave me five dollars, and said to say nothing about it. He didn't want anybody to know he had been such a fool."

They took him quietly up stairs then and let him look through the periscope. He identified Mr. Ladley absolutely.

When Tim and Mr. Graves had gone, Mr. Holcombe and I were left alone in the kitchen. Mr. Holcombe leaned over and patted Peter as he lay in his basket.

"We've got him, old boy," he said. "The chain is just about complete. He'll never kick you again."

But Mr. Holcombe was wrong, not about kicking Peter,—although I don't believe Mr. Ladley ever did that again,—but in thinking we had him.

I washed that next morning. Monday, but all the time I was rubbing and starching and hanging out, my mind was with Jennie Brice. The sight of Molly Maguire, next door, at the window, rubbing and brushing at the fur coat, only made things worse.

At noon when the Maguire youngsters came home from school, I bribed Tommy, the youngest, into the kitchen, with the promise of a doughnut.

"I see your mother has a new fur coat," I said, with the plate of doughnuts just beyond his reach.

"Yes'm."

"She didn't buy it."

"She didn't buy it. Say, Mrs. Pitman, gimme that doughnut."

"Oh, so the coat washing in!"

"No'm. Pap found it, down by the Point, on a cake of ice. He thought it was a dog, and rowed out for it."

Well, I hadn't wanted the coat, as far as that goes; I'd managed well enough without furs for twenty years or more. But it was a satisfaction to know that it had not floated into Mrs. Maguire's kitchen and spread itself at her feet, as one may say. However, that was not the question, after all. The real issue was that if it was Jennie Brice's coat, and was found across the river on a cake of ice, then one of two things was certain: either Jennie Brice's body wrapped in the boat had been thrown into the water, out in the current, or she herself, hoping to incriminate her husband, had flung her coat into the river.

I told Mr. Holcombe, and he interviewed Joe Maguire that afternoon. The upshot of it was that Tommy had been correctly informed. Joe had witnesses who had lined up to see him rescue a dog, and had beheld his return in triumph with a wet and soggy fur coat. At three o'clock Mrs. Maguire, instructed by Mr. Graves, brought the coat to me for identification, turning it about for my inspection, but refusing to take her hands off it.

"If her husband says to me that he wants it back, well and good," she said, "but I don't give it up to nobody but him. Some folks I know of would be glad enough to have it."

I was certain it was Jennie Brice's coat, but the maker's name had been ripped out. With Molly holding one arm and I the other, we took it to Mr. Ladley's door and knocked. He opened it, grumbling.

"I have asked you not to interrupt me," he said, with his pen in his hand. His eyes fell on the coat. "What's that?" he asked, changing color.

"I think it's Mrs. Ladley's fur coat," I said.

He stood there looking at it and thinking. Then: "It can't be hers," he said. "She wore hers when she went away."

"Perhaps she dropped it in the water."

He looked at me and smiled. "And why would she do that?" he asked mockingly. "Was it out of fashion?"

"That's Mr. Ladley's coat," I persisted, but Molly Maguire jerked it from me and started away. He stood there looking at me and smiled in his nasty way.

"This excitement is telling on you, Mrs. Pitman," he said coolly. "You're too emotional for detective work." Then he went in and shut the door.

When I went downstairs, Molly Maguire was waiting in the kitchen and had the audacity to ask me if I thought the coat needed a new lining!

It was on Monday evening that the strangest event in years happened to me. I went to my sister's house! And the fact that I was admitted at a side entrance made it even stranger. It happened in this way:

Supper was over, and I was cleaning up, when an automobile came to the door. It was Alma's cars. The chauffeur gave me a note:

"Dear Mrs. Pitman—I am not at all well, and very anxious. Will you come to see me at once? My mother is out to dinner, and I am alone. The car will bring you. Cordially,

"Lida Harvey."

I put on my best dress at once and got into the limousine. Half the neighborhood was out watching. I leaned back in the upholstered seat, fairly quivering with excitement. This was Alma's car; that was Alma's card-case; the little clock had her monogram on it. Even the flowers in the flower-holder, yellow tulips, reminded me of Alma—a trifly showy, but good to look at! And I was going to her house!

I was not taken to the main entrance, but to a side door. The queer dream-like feeling was still there. In this back hall, relegated from the more conspicuous part of the house, there were even pieces of furniture from the old home and my father's picture, in an oval gilt frame, hung over my head. I had not seen a picture of him for twenty years. I went over and touched it gently.

To Be Continued.

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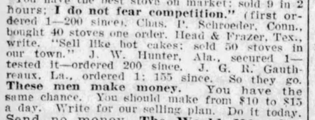

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some one please tell what causes chickens to lose the feathers from their necks and backs? The fowls appear to be well and continue laying. —R.

I would like to know how to prevent chickens from eating eggs.—D., Deshler, Ohio.

I have a seven-year old mare that has rheumatism. Does anyone know a cure for this and I also have a two-year-old filly that has a bog spavin. Can it be cured and what is the remedy?—K., Bright, Wash.

My pet cat has a watery discharge from his eyes and sneezes once in a while. I believe it is distemper. I will appreciate any information on the subject.—W., Grantsville, Va.

Eradicating Moles.

In order to get rid of moles around the house and garden I used a Westinghouse mole trap successfully, but in the field where the moles were more numerous and a quicker method was wanted I used the following: Into three quarts of corn I put ten grains of strychnine and then covered the corn with warm water until it was soaked. Five to ten grains of corn were then dropped about a rod apart in the mole runs. This poisoned corn must not be placed around the henhouses and other buildings as livestock will be poisoned by it.—F., Siloam Springs, Ark.

Lubrication of Machinery.

One of the little things that is lacking on a majority of farm implements is a good and convenient system of lubrication. The common oil cup with open top or loose cap is sure to get filled with dirt and grit which cut the bearings, largely increasing the power required to operate the machine and greatly reducing its period of usefulness.

The hard oil cup, which holds enough oil to last a week or more, is always tight and can be screwed down a little each day, thus insuring a clean bearing and a regular supply of grease. Many of the common implements could be vastly improved by replacing the common oil holes with hard oil cups.

The oil holes can be easily reamed out and threaded to the proper standard and the hard oil cups screwed to them. The amount of work and expense required will be returned many in the increased life of the machinery. —Colorado Agricultural College.

Turning Straw Into Manure.

The big wheat crop in prospect indicates one of the greastest crops of straw ever produced in this country. Straw is not to any great extent a commercial product. The great bulk of this portion of the small grain crops remains on the farm, where the product is either fed to the stock or becomes a waste product. It remains in the stack until it is burned to get it out of the way. It is well to take this part of the wheat, oats and other small grain crops into account now before the crop is grown and arrange for a more economical disposition of the straw. The straw should, as far as possible, be fed to stock and used for bedding, thus converting as much as possible of it into fertilizer—barnyard manure and stock-lot manure. This use of the straw is the best purpose to which it can be turned. The strawstack should be built to afford protection from damage by wet weather if the purpose is to use it as a feed. By no means burn the strawstack; devise some means of making fertilizer out of it. The farm needs it back on the soil, and every particle of fertilizer that can be produced besides.

Alfalfa Notes.

If you have made up your mind to grow alfalfa it is of prime importance that you use good seed. Good seed is cheap at ny price, while poor seed is dear even if you get it for nothing.

No matter the seed selected, it should receive a thorough test before it is planted. By test is meant that it should be put under the microscope to see that there is no foreign seed with the alfalfa. When you buy seed do so subject to test and send a sample of the seed to your experiment station to have it tested. This test is made without cost to you.

There are a large number of weed seeds that gretatly resemble alfalfa. Sweet clover is one seed that is used to adulterate alfalfa seed, and many times reliable seed men unknowingly buy alfalfa seed which contains a large percentage of sweet clover. Dodder is another seed that is sometimes found in the alfalfa. This is a very dangerous parasite, and great care should be exercised to prevent it from getting a start with the alfalfa.

Do not get in a hurry to sow in the spring. The best stand we have seen for a long time is on a plat in southeastern Iowa which was seeded the first day of August. The ground was plowed deeply in the fall and disked each week in the spring and summer till the first of August. Practically every weed seed in the ground was destroyed and when the alfalfa was sown it had a free right-of-way to get a good growth before the winter set in.

The Chinch Bug.

The past winter and spring have been favorable for the chinch bug, and it is now at work in wheat, oats, rye and other crops in great numbers, and we may expect even greater damage in some sections than occurred last summer. The habits of the chinch bug are well known and economic methods of control are within the reach of every farmer. We know right now every move the pest will make during the summer, and if proper methods of control are followed, it can be so completely stamped out that next year it will be difficult to find a single chinch bug. Are we willing to make the effort?

Co-operation is the keynote to success in the control of this or similar pests. Any infested community can protect itself if all will help, but any single farmer is practically helpless. The Missouri College of Agriculture suggests that each infested community form a chinch bug campaign committee of farmers, bankers, merchants and others to fight the pest and to see that everybody helps. A supply of tar, road oil, crude carbolic acid or crosote should be obtained so as to have it ready for use when the campaign starts. Nothing can be done to destroy the chinch bugs which are now at work in the wheat fields unless it be to plow the wheat under and work the land thoroughly so as to crush the insects. The time for real effective work is immediately after the wheat is cut. At that time a line of any of the chemicals mentioned should be run around each wheat field. This will act as a barrier and will keep all of the chinch bugs in the wheat field where they will die for want of green plants to live upon.

Instead of the chemical barrier, it is possible to do effective work by running a dust barrier around wheat fields, but this takes more care and in rainy weather the bugs will cross it. Cowpeas or other legumes should be grown in fields adjoining wheat fields. These crops are not attacked by chinch bugs. Even where this is done the barrier should be used as the bugs will often migrate long distances. — Missouri Agricultural College.

THE GARDEN

Sulphur for Powdery Scab.

On account of the possibility of infection with powdery scab, the United States department of agriculture is now recommending all potato growers to treat their seed potatoes with sulphur. This is made expedient by the fact that infected seed potatoes have been shipped out of Maine, where powdery scab now exists. Recent tests justify the department's scientists in recommending a thorough dusting with flowers of sulphur after the potatoes have been cut, as a precaution against the disease. but the treatment is by no means intended to take the place of formaldehyde as a general disinfectant. The department advises the use of both formaldehye and sulphur.

Before cutting the potatoes should be soaked for two hours in a solution of one pint of formaldehyde to thirty gallons of water. They should then be allowed to dry quickly either in the open or while spread out on a clean floor. This is known to be effective against common scab and black leg, and should therefore be employed in all cases. Whether it is equally effective against powdery scab is doubtful and for this reason the use of sulphur is strongly advised in addition. The potatoes should be cut first and then dusted thoroughly with flowers of sulphur.

The Late Garden.

Sow another quart of bush beans for snaps, covering them with an inch of fine soil. Nothing better than fine, tender snaps fresh from the garden.

Plant a row of wax or yellow podded snap beans. They have a flavor distinctly their own and are preferred by many to the green podded sorts.

An ounce of beet seed planted in a row one hundred feet in length and covered a half inch deep will supply beets all the fall and winter. The half-long sorts are the best keepers. Beets are very nice on the winter table.

Prepare a bed or row and sow an ounce of late cabbage seed. When the plants are two inches high, transplant to rows three feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Work well and you will have cabbage all the winter.

If you want a particularly well flavored vegetable, get a packet of Brussels sprouts and treat same as cabbage. The little round heads are delicious and frost seems to improve their flavor. An ounce of seed will give 3,000 plants.

Collards are fine for winter salad or greens. Sow the seed in late spring or summer and treat like cabbage, transplanting to rows two feet apart and one foot apart in the row. They can be left outdoors all winter, as frost improves their flavor.

Another excellent salad plant for winter use is kale. Sow seed shallow in June or July and transplant when plants are two inches high to rows eighteen inches apart, setting plants a foot a part in the row; cover with hay in October and leave out all winter. Freezes will improve the quality. An ounce of seed will furnish salad enough for an average family from October to April.

Another quart of sugar corn planted now will supply sweet, tender corn until frost. Mighty few things taste better than well cooked sugar corn and the progressive farmer keeps it on his table from June to October.

Get an ounce of white Lisbon parsnip seed and sow in rows two feet apart. Cover the seed a half inch deep. Cultivate like carrots but do not store. Just leave it in the ground all winter, pulling the roots as they are needed. Nothing better for soups or relishes than parsnips, and this vegetable deserves a wider clientele.

It is not yet too late to plant potatoes for a late crop, but you'll have to hustle. Plant in rows three feet apart and drop eighteen inches apart in the row, covering two inches deep with loose soil. Gather right after frost and store in frost-proof pit or cellar. No need of a farmer buying potatoes in the winter.

Winter radishes should be planted this month and treated like their relatives of the summer season. Pull before frost and place in box of sand and keep in cellar. Nothing better for a relish, and a winter radish beats horseradish.

Another ounce or two of early radishes sown will keep the table supplied until blighted by frost. Sow in rows two feet apart and cover one-half inch deep. Radishes delight in a rich soil and will repay frequent cultivation.

Get a hundred Ponderosa tomato plants and set them out in a shaded spot. You will be rewarded with the finest flavored tomato you ever tasted. Pull the vines just before frost and hang up in cellar. The green tomatoes will ripen slowly and tomatoes may be had until Christmas.

An ounce of turnip seed sown broadcast will furnish an abundance of salad or greens for the winter fare. The surplus will be welcome in the poultry yard.

LIVE STOCK

A Stock Waterer.

An automatic stock waterer in the hog lot or pasture is a great convenience and pays big profit by supplying plenty of fresh water continuously. I have used with satisfaction a small automatic hog waterer attached to a barrel near the bottom. The barrel was placed in the pasture under a tree and was filled daily with fresh water from a nearby well.

Many farmers feed a certain amount of slop to their hogs and depend upon the liquid in the slop to quench thirst. The use of the watering device demonstrated that during hot weather hogs need more drink than at other times. They do not get this from a regular slop ration.

Where the hog pasture is not convenient to the farm well or other source of water, a well can sometimes be driven at small cost. Such a well with a pitcher pump and a watering barrel or tank saves considerable labor. They, of course, must be shallow, as pitcher pumps do not work well if water is drawn from more than 20 feet depth. Sometimes water from an elevated spring can be piped to the tank and a spill arranged to carry away the surplus.—C. R. Weidle in Farm and Home.

Stomach Worms in Sheep.

Sheep suffer little from tuberculosis and other infective diseases, but they often become infected with certain blood-sucking parasites or worms which have become rather a serious obstacle to those who are interested in raising sheep. The most dreaded of these is the stomach worm. This worm is widely distributed and in certain stages of its life it is very resistant to cold or dry weather. The stomach worm reaches maturity and lays eggs only in the stomach. The eggs pass out with the intestinal contents and begin hatching within a few days after they are dropped, if climatic conditions are favorable. Dry weather or severe cold will destroy the eggs and prevent them from hatching.

After hatching, the young worm crawls upon a blade of grass while it is wet with dew or rain. The worm then encloses itself in a membranous sac, and remains attached to the grass. In this condition it can remain uninjured by cold or drought much longer. If the grass is eaten the encysted worm reaches the stomach of the browsing sheep, where it soon matures. It injures the sheep by robbing it of certain foodstuffs, by sucking blood, by giving off certain poisons that injure the red blood cells, and by the irritation caused as it clings to the stomach wall by the aid of sharp teeth. Lambs are more susceptible than older sheep probably because of the fact that the older sheep have become accustomed to the presence of the worms.

In the spring soon after the lambing period the old sheep should all receive a one or two-ounce dose of gasoline, followed by a small dose of epsom salts. They should then be turned on a worm-free pasture, if possible. In July the entire herd, including the lambs, should be treated with gasoline and turned into a new pasture. This treatment should be repeated in November, when the flock should again be removed to new pastures. Pasture rotation combined with drugs that are injurious to the worms is the most practical method of successfully combating this worm. At university farm pasture rotation has been practiced so successfully that few losses have occurred from the effects of this worm.

POULTRY

Raising Guineas.

Of all branches of poultry raising, none is so much neglected as the raising of guineas. Nearly every family in the country has a considerable flock of chickens and perhaps a few turkeys, ducks and geese, but it is seldom one sees any guineas among them. About the only real objections to them is their wild nature, but a flock may be controlled to a great extent by observing proper methods in raising them.

By hatching the eggs under common hens, much of the trouble in getting them to behave more like domestic fowls is avoided. The guinea is not a winter layer, and its eggs are small, but it lays a large number between April and September, and if these are set to hatch under ordinary hens, especially during the early part of the season, a fine flock of young birds can be raised for marketing the following spring, at the close of the game season.

The flesh of the guinea fowl has a decided gamy flavor, and is but little inferior to that of the pheasant. It is considerably darker than pheasant, but makes a good substitute when game goes out of season and for this reason many dealers in market poultry advocate the raising of guineas as a substitute for wild game birds for table use, and in the larger cities the demand for them is already increasing. The eggs of these fowls also possess much merit, although not so large as chickens' eggs they are richer and more nutritious. They need very little of the special care which must be given to every other class of poultry, and are so hardy that they will thrive in a semi-wild state. On a farm, they will practically hunt their own living, and in addition to this eat so largely of destructive worms, bugs and insects as to be almost invaluable to the farmer in thus protecting his crops. Guineas do not scratch or destroy growing vegetables or grains, as do all other fowls.

Their nest is seldom made in any of the farm buildings, as these birds usually select the most secluded spot as a nesting place. Sometimes a spot at a long distance from the homestead, is chosen and thither the hen will wend her way by the most roundabout course, so as to mislead anybody who may be following her for the object of discovering her nest.

Another good point about guineas is that they make good "watch dogs." They are always on the lookout for enemies and quickly detect hawks, dogs or strange persons that venture near. He is a bold chicken thief who can withstand their discordant screeching when he invades a poultry house where guineas are kept.

Preserving Manure.

Hen manure is a one-sided nitrogenous fertilizer that is rather difficult to handle and obtain the full value to the plants. When fresh it is too wet, and when allowed to dry it is too lumpy to work through a fertilizer distributor. If well preserved, the manure should be worth 30 cents per fowl per year. Hence it is worth while taking some extra pains with it.

The best way to preserve manure is to gather it daily from the dropping boards and to mix with every 30 pounds 10 pounds of dry loam, peat or sawdust, 16 pounds acid phosphate, and eight pounds kainit. This will make a well-balanced fertilizer. The phosphate and kainit will help hold the nitrogen, while the dry material will absorb sufficient moisture to keep it in good mechanical condition.

Poultry manure should be stored in a dry place until ready to use. On the farm where a small flock is kept it may be put in barrels or boxes, but with a flock of several hundred head it will pay to build concrete manure pit covered with a tight roof.

A pit six feet square and high will hold several months' accumulation from a large flock. Manure handled in this way can be put on with a manure spreader, and if used at the rate of two tons per acre will furnish 50 pounds nitrogen, 185 pounds phosphoric acid and 80 pounds potash.

THE DAIRY

Care of Milk and Cream.

It is during the summer months that milk producers have the greatest difficulty in marketing their products in a good condition. The reason for this is not due so much to the fact that milk receives a greater amount of contamination at this time of the year as that the temperature of dairy products during these months is so high that the growth of bacteria, which have been introduced through carelessness in the handling of the milk from the time it is drawn until it reaches the consumer, has been greatly stimulated. Where milk produced under reasonably sanitary conditions is cooled immediately after being drawn to a temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, and is kept at that temperature until marketed, little difficulty is encountered by reason of hot weather in placing it upon the market in good condition.

The importance of low temperature applies to cream as well as milk, so that great care should be taken to separate milk as soon as possible after being drawn in order that the cream may be cooled before the bacteria have had a chance to multiply. Bacteria grow with great rapidity in milk or cream having a temperature of 60 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

The separator during these months should be set so that the cream will test from 35 to 40 per cent butter fat, and during the winter months from 30 to 35 per cent butter fat. Cream containing a large per cent of skim milk will not keep as well under adverse conditions during the hot weather as cream containing a large per cent of butter fat, whereas cream testing 30 to 35 per cent butter fat generally gives better satisfaction in the winter, owing to the fact that a more uniform sample is more easily obtained.

Another important factor in handling cream is to be careful about mixing warm and cold cream together. This practice greatly reduces the quality of the whole mass, and is directly responsible for a tremendous quantity of low grade butter. Producers never get a premium on cream that produces butter that is commonly known as "seconds."

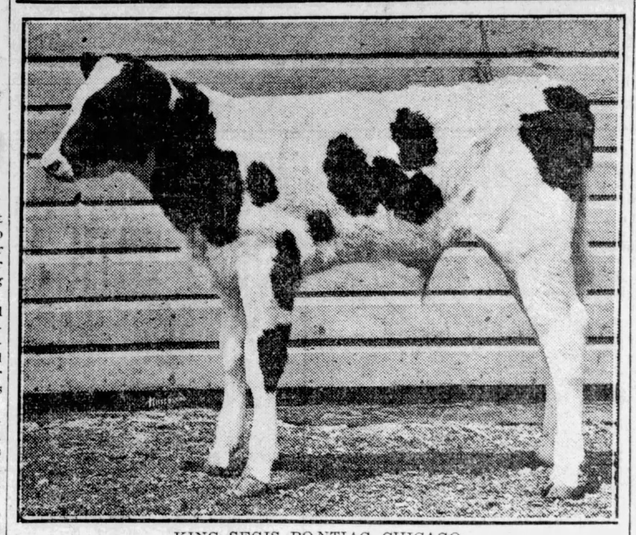
The observance of the following steps will do much to improve the grade of dairy butter produced in this country: See that the cows are clean before milking, and milk with clean, dry hands. Have all milk vessels properly tinned and thoroughly washed after each using. Remove milk from the barn as quickly as possible after milking. Have a sanitary milkhouse where no foul odors are present. Cool milk and cream as quickly as possible by running them over a cooler or by placing them in a can surrounded by water which is not warmer than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Ice water not only assists cooling, but helps to remove soluble odors.

Milking filthy cows with dirty hands, straining this milk through insanitary strainers into hot, rusty, dirty cans, which are allowed to remain in the barn where the milk is subjected to the foul odors of the stable until it is finally run through the separator; the separator located in the barn, where it may or may not be washed after each usage; removing the cream to a dark cellar, where it may be musty or filled with odors of decaying vegetables, are practices which not only give butter-makers a world of trouble, but are unprofitable to all parties concerned.

Milk for a Dairy Calf.

A series of tests was conducted by the Illinois Experiment Station to demonstrate the value of milk in calf raising and to ascertain the minimum amount of milk necessary to insure to the calves a satisfactory start in life. The first test was preliminary and indicated that during the first two weeks the calves must be fed a reasonable amount of milk containing about three per cent butter fat (this to be gradually changed to skimmed milk), the calves receiving practically all of their nourishment up to eight weeks, from the milk. Following this, a grain supplement may be fed. In the second test in which the average amount of milk used was 152 pounds of whole milk and 435 pounds of skim milk, the calves made an average gain of 65 pounds during the first 70 days of their lives. During the third test more whole milk was fed, but it was found to be unnecessary. The cost of the milk fed each calf varied from $1.61 to $4.62, which is considered comparatively low.

DAIRY ANIMAL OF ROYAL BLOOD



KING SEGIS PONTIAC CHICAGO.

PAY $20,000 FOR HIGH BRED CALF

Chicago Men Bid Record Figure for Dairy Animal at Public Sale.

Last Friday, in Chicago, four men bought a bull calf at the public auction sale of the Western Breeders' Consignment Sale company at the union stockyards for $20,000. It is the highest price ever paid at a public sale for a dairy animal. The purchasers are Spencer Otis, Sr., his son, Spencer, Jr., George E. Van Hagen and H. Stillson Hart, who maintain dairy farms near Barrington, Ill.

The calf is of the Holstein variety and is a descendant of one of the most productive families of that breed in the world. It is a son of Illinois and is called King Segis Pontiac Chicago. The mother, Johanna De Kol Van Beers, holds the world's record among Holstein cattle for butter produced in 120 days, the amount totalling nine thousand five hundred and forty-one pounds. Her milk record is 10,498 pounds for the same period.

Only one other milch cow ever has exceeded this record, an animal of the Guernsey family belonging to Capt. E. B. Cassett of Philadelphia. The father of the famous calf is King Segis Pontiac, which has sired 33 prize winning daughters.

The calf was born on Feb. 25 of this year, and when led into the auction ring seemed to be conscious of its own importance by indulging in a frolic to the discomfort of the attendants. Auctioneer Kelly started the ball rolling with a bid of $6,000. Three more bids brought the price to $10,000 and then there was a lull as no one individual seemed willing to offer more than that sum. Several groups congregated and the price was placed at $11,000.

Then the Barrington enthusiasts got together and the bids jumped quickly from $11,000 to $20,000. Auctioneer Kelly swung his gavel high over his head, let it fall with a resounding bang, and the record price for a dairy bovine in the United States was established.

"Cheap at the price," was the comment of Spencer Otis, Sr., when the calf was knocked down to his party. "I can state unqualifiedly that we have an animal that is the greatest of its breed in the world.

"The mother not only holds the record as a milk and butter producer but also is noted for its seven day producing qualities. She has 40 pounds of butter to her credit for a week and 663 pounds of milk. This would average more than five pounds a day of butter and a daily production of about 95 pounds of milk."

The calf is to be insured for the full amount and is to be raised in special luxury on a farm of one of the buyers to be determined later. It is proposed to erect a special building for the animal so that it may receive visitors from near and far in a manner becoming an aristocrat. It will be shown to admiring throngs at the National Dairy Show at the International amphitheatre in October.

Grandpa Bales Still Preaches.

Grandpa Bales, one of the last surviving pioneer preachers of the state of Oregon, is now 85 years old, and frequently preaches in the town of London, where he and his wife are spending their declining years. He is said to have preached in nearly every nook and corner of the Willamette valley, and to have baptized persons in nearly every one of its streams. He crossed the plains in 1861, going from Indiana.

400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent,

W. S. Nethery,
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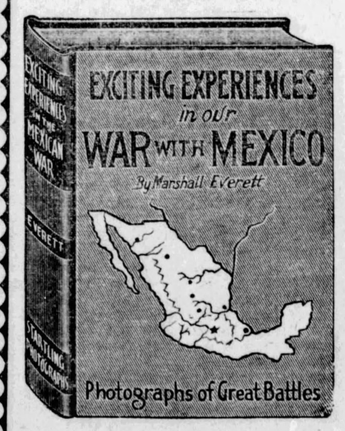

You will enjoy every line of this unusual book. It is more thrilling than any fiction romance. It is entertaining, educational, inspiring. There are stories of personal bravery, startling encounters and heroic achievements, stories of the people of Mexico from the time of the Toltecs and Aztecs to the present day, vivid descriptions of hard-fought battles and savage warfare.

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ROSY AND PLUMP

Good Health From Right Food.

"It's not a new food to me" remarked a Va. man in speaking of Grape-Nuts.

About twelve months ago my wife was in very bad health, could not keep anything on her stomach. The Doctor recommended milk, half water, but it was not sufficiently nourishing.

"A friend of mine told me one day to try Grape-Nuts and cream. The result was really marvelous. My wife soon regained her usual strength, and today is as rosy and plump as when a girl of sixteen.

"These are plain facts and nothing I could say in praise of Grape-Nuts would exaggerate in the least the value of this great food."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ERUPTION ON HAND COULD NOT SLEEP

Looked Like Boils, Inflamed, Itched and Hurt. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Hand Well.

R. R. No. 17, Thorntown, Ind.—"My husband while working skinned a little place on his hand and it made a running sore and others broke out all around it. They looked like boils. The skin all around them was red and inflamed. It would itch and hurt so badly that he could not sleep at night.

"We tried several kinds of medicines but nothing helped it until I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent and got a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after the first two or three days using it began to heal. He would bathe the sores with the Cuticura Soap and then use the Cuticura Ointment night and morning. He used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment." In a week's time his hand was well." (Signed) Mrs. Bertha Gibson, June 16, 1913.

In the care of baby's skin and hair, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favorite. Not only is it unrivaled in purity and refreshing fragrance, but its gentle emollient properties are usually sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness, roughness and chafing, and soothe sensitive conditions. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, it is most valuable in the treatment of eczemas, rashes and other itching, burning infantile eruptions. Sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

SODA NITRATES THICKEN GRASS

Put in Just Before Rain or Sprinkling, Advises Expert Gardener.

Washington, June 6.—In the late spring, about a month after active grass growth has commenced on the lawn, it is desirable to apply a grass stimulant to keep the lawn in first-class condition. Nitrate of soda is a good fertilizer and will make the grass grow thickly with a rich dark green color that will show itself promptly after the application. The landscape gardener of the U. S. department of agriculture advises that those who use nitrate of soda should apply it at the rate of 50 pounds per acre once a month throughout the summer beginning about the middle of May in the latitude of Washington, D. C.

The nitrate of soda should be applied just before a rain or a sprinkling with the hose. Under ordinary conditions it will keep the lawn a vivid green during the period when the vitality of the plant is low. The application of this fertilizer combined with careful watering (described in a previous article) will prevent the parched appearance of the lawn during the dry hot summer season.

Using Fertilizer During Drought.

When nitrate is applied during any dry period it should be used carefully. It can, however, be applied at any time if the nitrate of soda is powdered up fine before using, but it is safest to dissolve it in water Because of a generally prevailing fear that this fertilizer may ruin a lawn if used carelessly, the department has been experimenting to see just how much nitrate of soda would have to be used in order to kill grass. These experiments seem to show that nitrate of soda can be used fairly extensively without causing injury for attempts to kill grass with it were unsuccessful except when such large quantities as 400 pounds to an acre were used.

Although fertilization is a splendid thing for the upkeep of a lawn it will never entirely make up for a lawn soil that was poorly prepared in the beginning. It is only when a lawn soil is properly prepared in the first place and enriched with stable manure, lime and bone phosphate that a lawn may be maintained in the best condition.

Unrotted Manure a Menace.

Unrotted stable manure should be kept away from a lawn at all times, the opinion of many to the contrary notwithstanding. Stable manure contains weed seeds and particularly after the early growth of grass these weed seeds will be encouraged to sprout, for at this time the grass is weakened by its spring growth and the weeds have additional impetus to spread. A weed has been defined as a "plant out of place." Weeds are certainly out of place on a well-kept lawn. Fertilizing materials have a great advantage over stable manure as they contain no weed seeds.

There are other fertilizers beside nitrate of soda that are most valuable for the lawn, but their use is more especially adapted to the fall. Later the department will issue advice regarding the application of such materials as ground bone, phosphate rock, potash, dried blood, fish scrap, and sterilized sheep manure. The dissolved rock in particular should not be used in the spring.

Free Asthma and Hay Fever Remedy

D. J. Lane, a chemist at 634 Lane Bldg., St. Marys, Kansas, maufactures a remedy for asthma and hay fever in which he has so much confidence that he sends a $1 bottle by mail to anyone who will write him for it. His offer is that he is to be paid for it if it cures, and the one taking the treatment is to be the judge.—Advertisement.

TRUST MEASURES UP TO SENATORS

House Falls Over Itself in Passing Wilson's Full Program.

Washington, June 6. — Adjournment of the present session of congress rests with the Democrats in the senate today as a result of the passage yesterday of the Wilson full trust program. The senate is expected now to rush through these measures, after which adjournment may come at any time.

Opposition to the President's program melted quickly away when the final test on the Clayton omnibus anti-trust measure was reached late yesterday afternoon The Covington interstate trade commission bill had passed just previously without a record vote.

Ohioan Deserts Wilson.

When the test came on the Clayton bill the Democrats held all their men in line, with the exception of one, and the house had bowed to the dictates of the White House by a vote of 275 to 54 against it. Representative George White, of the fifteenth Ohio district, was the Democratic insurgent. Explaining his vote, the Ohioan, a wealthy oil operator of Marietta said:

"The Sherman law has plenty of teeth as it is. There is no need of any further legislation along this line. We simply are loading the statute books with a lot of laws that are not needed."

How They Voted.

Representative Chandler, of New York, was the only Progressive vote against the measure Forty-three Republicans joined with the Democrats and Progressives in supporting the President. The 43 Republicans and 16 Progressives who voted for the measure are:

Republican — Anderson, Barton Burke, (S. D.), Campbell, Carey, Cramton, Curry, Davis, Dillon, Fair, Frear, French, Gardner, Good, Green (Iowa), Haugen, Hawley, Helgeseon, Johnson (Wash.), Kelley (Mich.), Kennedy (Iowa), Kent, Kinkaid (Neb.), La Follette, Lenroot, McKenzie, McLaughlin, Mapes, Mondell, Morgan (Okla.), Moss (W. Va.), Porter, Roberts (Nevada), Scott, Sinnott, Sloan, Smith (Idaho), J. M. C. Smith (Mich.), Stafford, Sutherland, Townser, Vare and Woods—43.

Progressives—Bell (Cal.), Bryan, Copely, Falconer, Hinebaugh, Hulings, Kelley (Pa.), Lindbergh, Macdonald, Murdock, J. I. Nolan (Cal.), Rupley, Temple Thomson (Ill.), Walters, Woodruff—16.

Republicans Against It.

Republicans voting against the Clayton measure were:

Austin, Bartholdt, Calder, Danforth, Druckker, Duhn, Edmonds, Etch Fairfield, Foss, Gillett, Green (Ver.), Humphries (Wash.), Kahn, Keister, Langley, McGuire, Madden, Mann, Moore (Penn.), Paige (Mass.) Parker, Payne, Pratt, Plumley, Sells, Shreeve, Stevens (Minn.), Switzer, Treadway, Volstead, Wallin, Willis, Winslow, Anthony, Brictten, Browne, Winslow, Anthony, Britten, Browne (Wis.), Graham (Penn.), Hamilton (N. Y.), Hayes, Hinds, Howell, Johnson (Utah), Kennedy (R. I.) Kiess, Mott, Nelson, Slemp and Steenerson.

When the Rayburn bill, governing railroad capitalization, the last of the three measures to be voted upon in the house, came to a vote, it was passed, 325 to 12, four Democrats and eight Republicans making up the opposition. They were: Democrats—Bartlett, Buchanan (Texas), Garner and Witherspoon; Republicans — Cramton (Mich.), Dunn, Fairchild, Gillett, Moore, Parker, Paine and Wallin.

When the trade commission bill came before the house for a final vote Progressive Leader Murdock moved it be sent back to the interstate commerce committee with instructions to report his bill as a substitute. That was rejected, 151 to 19, and the bill was passed without a roll call.

Death to Interlocking System.

It provides also against interlocking directorates among competing concerns and between corporations and their supply companies.

It is believed this provision will bring to the front a number of new men now held in subordinate positions because of the enforced retirement of many men from positions on a number of directorates, besides opening to individuals opportunities in the supplies contract field.

Opposition to this bill came largely on the labor exemption and the injustice and contempt sections. Several lawyer members of the house argued that other sections of the bill were vague and involved and would require judicial interpretation before they can be enforced.

Republican leaders contend that the section exempting labor unions from provisions of the anti-trust laws makes of labor a privileged class, even though the individual is held responsible to the law. They urged also that the restriction on the judges in issuance of restraining injunctions in labor disputes opened the door to the commission of violence by strikers and was a blow at the powers and dignity of the courts.

The bill giving to the interstate commerce commission the power to regulate the issue of stocks and bonds by common carriers was opposed by southern states rights men because it carried no provision retaining in state railroad commission the powers they now have under state laws.

Have to Show Commission

As passed the bill requires railroads to file with the interstate commerce commission notice of all proposed new security issues and the commission is authorized to prohibit such issues where the purpose of the issue is not approved or the physical value of the property does not justify it. A later report by the railroads must state the cash received from the sale of the new issue and the purposes to which the cash was applied. There is a provision in the bill also against interlocking directorates among competing railroads or the service of an individual on two or more common carrier directorates without the consent of the commission.

Trade Commission Bill.

The federal trade commission bill which passed without opposition creates a new independence commission of three members to supervise the operation of the big business corporations that monopolies and restraint of trade may be prevented through publicity and advice. This commission is to assist the courts in dissolution proceedings to bring about effective dissolution.

Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

young Lord Greystoke respected and loved by all who knew him.

Soon after he lowered the curtain-walls, tying them securely to the trees so that, except for a little opening toward the beach, they were entirely enclosed.

As it was now pitch dark within their tiny eery, they lay down upon their blankets to try to wrest, through sleep, a brief respite of forgetfulness.

Clayton lay facing the opening at the front, a rifle and a brace of revolvers at his hand.

Scarcely had they closed their eyes than the terrifying cry of a tiger rang out from the jungle behind them.

Closer and closer it came until they could hear the great beast directly beneath them. For an hour or more they heard it sniffing and clawing at the trees which supported their platform, but at last it roamed away across the beach, where Clayton could see it clearly in the moonlight—a great, handsome beast, the largest he had ever seen.

During the long hours of darkness they caught but fitful snatches of sleep, for the night noises of a great jungle teeming with myriad animal life kept their overwrought nerves on edge. So that a hundred times they were startled to wakefulness by piercing screams, or the stealthy moving of great bodies beneath them.

CHAPTER III.

Life and Death.

Morning found them but little, if at all refreshed, though it was with a feeling of intense relief that they saw the day dawn.

As soon as they had made their meager breakfast of salt pork, coffee and biscuit, Clayton commenced work upon their house, for he realized that they could hope for no safety and no peace of mind at night until four strong walls effectually barred the jungle life from them.

The task was arduous and required the better part of a month, though he built but one small room. He constructed the cabin of small logs, about six inches in diameter, stopping the chinks with clay which he found at the depth of a few feet beneath the surface soil.

At one end he built a fireplace of small stones from the beach. These also he set in clay, and when the house had been entirely completed he applied a coating of the clay to the entire outside surface to the thickness of four inches.

In the window opening he set small branches about an inch in diameter, both vertically and horizontally, and so woven that they formed a substantial grating that could withstand the strength of a powerful animal. Thus they obtained air and proper ventilation without fear of lessening the safety of their cabin.

The A-shaped roof was thatched with small branches laid close together, and over these long jungle grass, with a final coating of clay.

The door he built of pieces of the packing boxes which had held their belongings; nailing one piece upon another, the grain of contiguous layers running transversely, until he had a solid body some three inches thick, and of such great strength that they were both forced to laugh as they gazed upon it.

Here the greatest difficult confronted Clayton, for he had no means whereby to hang his massive door now that he had built it. After two days' work, however, he succeeded in fashioning two massive hardwood hinges, and with these he hung the door so that it opened and closed easily.

The stuccoing and other final touches were added after they had moved into the house, which they had done as soon as the roof was on, piling their boxes before the door at night and thus having a comparatively safe and comfortable habitation.

The building of a bed, chairs, table and shelves was a relatively easy matter, so that by the end of the second month they were well settled, and, but for the constant dread of attack by wild beasts and the ever-growing loneliness, they were not uncomfortable or unhappy.

At night great beasts snarled and roared about their tiny cabin, but so accustomed may one become to oft-repeated noises that soon they paid little attention to them, sleeping soundly the whole night through.

Thrice had they caught fleeting glimpses of the great manlike figures of the first night, but never at sufficiently close range to know positively whether they were man or brute.

The brilliant birds and the little monkeys had become accustomed to their new acquaintances. As they had evidently never seen human beings before, they presently, after their first fright had worn off, approached closer and closer, impelled by that strange curiosity which dominates wild creatures, so that within the first month several birds had gone so far as even to accept morsels of food from the hands of the Claytons.

One afternoon, while Clayton was working upon an addition to their cabin, for he contemplated building several more rooms, a number of their grotesque little friends came shrieking and scolding through the trees from the direction of the ridge.

Ever as they fled, they cast fearful glances back at them, and finally, they stopping near Clayton, jabbering excitedly to him as though to warn him of approaching danger.

At last they saw it, the thing the little monkeys so feared—the man-brute of which the Claytons had caught occasional fleeting glimpses.

It was approaching through the jungle in a semierect position, now and then placing the backs of its closed fists upon the ground—a great anthropoid ape, and, as it advanced, it emitted deep gutteral growls and an occasional low barking sound.

Clayton was at some distance from the cabin, having come to fell a particularly perfect tree for his building operations. Grown careless from months of continued safety, during which time they had seen no dangerous animals during the daylight hours, he had left his rifles and revolvers all within the little cabin, and now that he saw the great ape crashing through the underbrush directly toward him and from a direction which practically cut him off from escape he felt a vague little shiver play up and down his spine.

He knew that, armed only with an ax, his chances with this ferocious monster were small indeed, and Alice—oh, Heaven—he thought, what would become of Alice?

There was yet a slight chance of reaching the cabin, and he turned and ran toward it, shouting an alarm to his wife to run in and close the great door in case the ape cut off his retreat.

Lady Greystoke had been sitting a little way from the cabin, and when she heard his cry, she looked up to see the ape springing with almost incredible swiftness, in an effort to head off Clayton.

With a low cry she sprang toward the cabin, and, as she entered, gave a backward glance which filled her soul with terror, for the brute had intercepedt her husband who now stood at bay, grasping his ax with both hands, ready to swing it upon the infuriated animal when he should make his final charge.

"Close and bolt the door, Alice," cried Clayton. "I can finish this fellow with my ax."

But he knew he lied, and so did she.

The ape was a huge bull, weighing probably three hundred pounds. His nasty, close-set eyes gleamed hatred from beneath his shaggy brows, while his great canine fangs were bared in a horrid snarl as he paused a moment before Clayton.

Over the brute's shoulder Clayton could see the doorway of his cabin, not twenty paces distant, and a great wave of horror and fear swept over him as he saw his young wife emerge, armed with one of his rifles.

She had always been afraid of firearms, and would never touch them, but now she rushed toward the ape with the fearlessness of a lioness protecting its young.

"Back, Alice!" shouted Clayton. "For heaven's sake go back."

But she would not heed, and just then the ape charged so that Clayton could say no more.

The man swung his ax with all his mighty strength; but the powerful brute grasped it in those terrible hands, and, tearing it from Clayton's grasp, hurled it far to one side.

With a snarl he closed upon his defenseless victim; but ere his fangs had reached the throat they thirsted for there was a sharp report and a bullet entered the brute's back between his shoulders.

Throwing Clayton to the ground, the beast turned upon his new enemy. There before him stood the terrified girl, vainly trying to fire another bullet into the animal's body; but she did not understand the mechanism of the gun, and the hammer fell futilely upon an empty cartridge.

Screaming with rage and pain, the ape flew at the delicate woman, who went down beneath him to merciful unconsciousness.

Almost simultaneously Clayton regained his feet and, without thought of the utter hopelessness of it, he rushed forward to drag the ape from his wife's prostrate form.

With little or no effort he succeeded, and the great bulk rolled inertly upon the turf before him. The ape was dead. The bullet had done its work.

A hasty examination of his wife revealed no marks upon her, and Clayton decided that the huge brute had died the instant he had sprung toward Alice.

Gently he lifted his wife's still unconscious form and bore her to the little cabin, but it was fully two hours before she regained consciousness.

Her first words filled Clayton with vague apprehension. For some time after regaining her senses Alice gazed wonderingly about the interior of the little cabin, and then, with a satisfied little sigh, said:

"Oh, John, it is so good to be really home! I have had an awful dream, dear. I thought we were no longer in London, but in some horrible place where great beasts attacked us."

"There, there, Alice," he said, stroking her forehead. "Try to sleep again, and do not worry your little head about bad dreams."

That night a little son was born in the tiny cabin beside the primeval forest, while a great tiger screamed before the door and the deep notes of the lion's roar sounded from beyond the ridge.

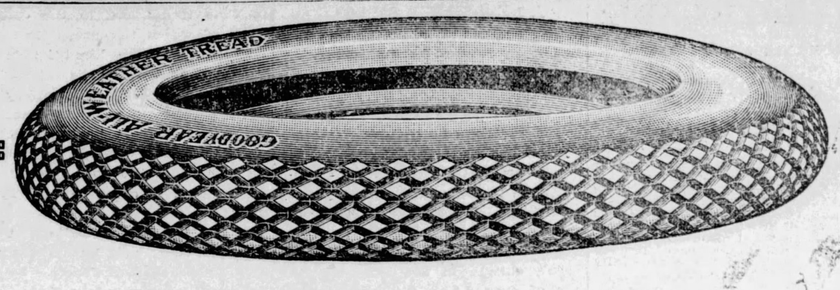
Lady Greystoke never recovered from the shock of the great ape's attack, and, though she lived for a year after her baby was born, she was never again outside the cabin, nor did she ever fully realize that she was not in England.

Sometimes she would question Clayton as to the strange noises of the nights the absence of servants and friends, and the strange rudeness of the furnishings within her room; but though he made no effort to deceive her, never could she grasp the meaning of it all.

In other ways she was quite rational, and the joy and happiness she took in the possession of her little son and the constant attentions of her husband made that year a very happy one for her, the happiest of her life.

That it would have been beset by worries and apprehension had she been in full command of her mental faculties Clayton well knew; so that, while he suffered terribly to see her so, there were times when he was most glad for her sake that she could not understand.

To Be Continued.



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Bear in mind that Goodyear tires hold top place in Tiredom. They outsell any other. After millions of tests, men are adopting them faster than ever. Our this year's sales break every record, by 55 per cent.

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The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6721—Ladies' Dress.

This dress has a seamless yoke and drop shoulder with sleeves that may be long or short. The three gore skirt closes in front and may have raised or normal waist finish.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 36 in. material.

6748—Girls' Dress.

A serviceable frock with sleeve sections in one with the body. The pleated skirt is joined to the gathered edge of the blouse. The dress is slipped on over the head. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 2⅜ yards of 36-inch material.

6242—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

The shoulder yoke is here combined with the long, drop shoulder, to which is attached a plain shirt sleeve. Front and back of the waist are tucked, leaving a plain panel between. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

6725—Ladies' Apron.

Made with part of the sleeve in one with each section of the body. The side front closing is convenient. High or low neck and short or elbow sleeves may be used. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires, for apron and cap, 6¾ yards of 27-inch material, with ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting pu goods to trim.

6716—Ladies' Empire Wrapper.

Extremely simple, with short bodice, gathered at the lower edge in front and plain in the back, open neck with wide collar and long or short sleeves The four gore skirt joins the waist without fullness.

The pattern cut in sizes 34, 38 and 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material, with 1¾ yards of 5-inch lace for collar and 1½ yards of ribbon for girdle.

6719—Misses' Dress.

Charming blouse with body and sleeves in one and small front vest. The three gore skirt has a tunic and closes in front. Suitable for cheviot, serge, cotton, crepe etc. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material, with 1¾ yards of 5-inch lace for collar and 1½ yards of ribbon for girdle.

6716—Ladies' House Dress.

A simple model for cambric, calico, gingham, linen and other wash fabrics. The loose blouse is attached to the three-gore skirt, which is gathered across the back. Sleeves may be long or short. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material.

5722—Child's French Dress.

This frock has the long waisted bodice with two outward turning tucks at each side of both front and back. The neck is round, with small collar, the sleeves long or short. The skirt has a panel front and is pleated all around.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36 in. material.

6727—Ladies' Skirt.

This is a three-gore skirt showing the new flare at the lower edge. It has an underfold plait in the back and is very slightly gathered. Raised or regulation waistline may be used. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅞ yards of 36-inch material.

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U. S. SERVES HUMANITY

President Tells Our Purpose in Mexico.

Annapolis, Md., June 5.—President Wilson today told 154 graduates of the naval academy, many of whom leave shortly for Mexican waters, that the mission of the United States is one of service to humanity, not of aggrandizement or conquest. He spoke at the annual academy graduation exercises and later delivered the diplomas to the young midshipmen. He declared the duty of the United States is to serve the world.

Speaking of the Vera Cruz situation, the President reverently declared that "I pray God the boys there will not have to fight any more." He added that the real good they will do will be their impression on the Mexicans.

"They are not strutting and blustering," he went on.

"The people of Vera Cruz who despised and hated Americans will think differently of them when our boys leave."

The President spoke in a huge armory with more than 5,000 officers, midshipmen and relatives and friends of the graduates. He was enthusiastically cheered during his address.

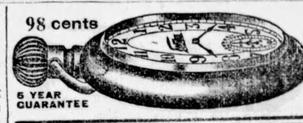
HOLDS SERMON OF SILENCE

New York, June 8.—"A sermon of silence" by the Rev. Samuel Boult marked the abandonment yesterday of the old Mariners' Church, at Catherine and Madison street near the East river.

Mr. Boult, who had been head of the church for the past 25 of its 80 years of existence, explained to the congregation that because of his emotions he could not trust himself to preach. Reminiscences by members of the church took the place of the sermon.

Because of changes in the neighborhood, the old church building has been sold and the money will be used in erecting a new structure on a site nearer present haunts of seafaring men of this port.

Railroad Watch



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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY JUNE 11, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

MAY PRIZE WINNER

A list of 134 names won the Blade prize watch for the month of May. This list of new readers comes from Maine.

It looks good to see the girls wearing old-fashioned ears again.

Pies may come and pies may go, but apple pie goes on forever.

Love is what makes a man imagine two can live as cheaply as one.

Huerta is a dictator. Carranza isn't; he just takes things as they come.

The fellow who originated the idea that talk is cheap never hired a lawyer.

Outside of politics, Lincoln Beachey is the most spectacular flopper in the country.

Maybe rats and mice were created to give the cat a plausible excuse for existence.

The new tariff seems not to have affected the safe-blowing industry one way or the other.

All parents ought to be bright enough to appreciate the clever things their children say.

One great obstacle that confronts the feminists is how to have weddings without bridegrooms.

Blessed is the man whose Sunday is safe and sane, for he shall find comfort on Monday morning.

Words that do not apeal to President Wilson: "There was an old soldier and he had a wooden leg."

No use trying to convince the fellow who needs $5 and can't get it that hard times are psychological.

President Wilson thinks criticism is as bad as being shot at, but it isn't. Criticism doesn't call for a wooden leg.

What makes the Mexican situation look serious is that General Carranza can't be appeased with a postmastership.

Indians call President Wilson "Little Father." Let's see, what was it they called Mr. Taft when he was President?

Uncle Andy Carnegie is a lucky old codger. Looks as if he is going to live to see the sparrows roosting on his own monument.

"Do not ask a sick man how he feels," says a philosopher; "tell nim a funny story." But is any story funny to a sick man?

Since the new Democratic tariff law went into effect Mr. Bryan has not said a word about not being able to live on $12,000 a year.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who used to throw a blanket over the sewing machine during an electrical storm?

Must be embarrassing for the husband of an English suffragette to say: "My better half is burning a church; will be back soon."

Man alive, get a comfortable position on the fence. The woman suffragists are said to have called the anti-woman suffragists polecats.

Mr. Bryan is in favor of a single term of six years for the next President. At the end of which time Mr. Bryan would be 62 years of age.

Professor Langley, pioneer aeronaunt whose flying craft was ridiculed, died of a broken heart. Much worse, one can believe, than a broken neck.

Probably when the truth comes out, as it always does, it will be found that old Huerta has a greater sense of humor than William Jennings Bryan.

Man admits kissing a girl, chatters love to her, and then asks if her mother expects to live with them. Modern courtship is too practical. Romance is dead!

Seems rather remarkable that the weather is just as beautiful as it was when the old poets sang about it. June, for instance, never becomes shopworn from one year to the next.

The old-fashioned woman didn't bother much about a career for herself. She had several little careers to look after, and between prayers, encouraging words and spanklings, she did a pretty good work.

As we recall it, the hardest newspaper work we ever did was for a splendid old editor, now of sainted memory, who accepted wood on subscription and was pleased to get it. It was our task to carry the wood up two flights of stairs.

A NEW BREED OF CORN

The big ear of corn, the one that had many rows of kernels, set evenly and closely and in the pleasing form of a geometrical pattern, has been the ear that took the prize at the corn shows and the county fairs. The endeavor has been to develop the big ear, to crowd the ear with grain, and not until recently has a great deal of thought been given to increasing the size of kernels.

But there are prospects now for an entire change in the looks of the ear of corn. The government has been experimenting with corn of large kernel sent home by the American ministry to Bolivia. This grain is about twice the size of the ordinary American corn. Minister Knowles says for it:

"A very important advantage it has over our American corn is that it produces on the same number and length of ears from 10 to 20 per cent more corn. Thus its yield would be about one-quarter more per acre than the average American variety. Another great advantage it has is that it thrives in a climate similar to that of our northern states; and possibly it can be grown in sections of our country where the summers are too short for the American varieties. Another feature of this corn is its very fine texture. I believe it would grind as fine as wheat flour. As corn flour it would be far superior to the ordinary corn meal, and for many uses it would be equal to wheat flour."

Anything that promises to improve the American corn crop, even in the matter of detail of the size of kernels, is of tremendous interest and importance. Its effects would be widespread, its results beyond any prophet's ability to measure. The American minister to Bolivia would deserve mentioning on any monument raised to King Corn.

GETTING OUR FOOD ABROAD

Imports of foodstuffs in their natural condition, including animals for food, increased from $117,194,237 in the six months ending with March, 1913, to $143,421,536 in the same period of this year, according to a bulletin issued by the department of commerce.

Imports of prepared foodstuffs increased from $95,744,241 to $100,967,378.

Exports of crude foodstuffs fell from $115,850,453 to $55,483,787 and exports of prepared food products decreased from $188,007,422 to $162,022,620.

The report indicates that we are ceasing to become an exporter of foodstuffs and increasingly more dependent upon other nations for our food. If we continue to buy food abroad and to sell less of it abroad, the time is not far away when Argentine and Brazilian beef will be on every table, South American corn will compete with American corn, not only at the seaboard, but in the interior; all our sugar will come from Cuba, Belgium and Germany, and the flour mills of the United States will be grinding Canadian wheat not merely accasionally, but every day in the year.

No one can look forward to this alteration of our trade position with indifference. It is a calamity when any nation has to look to other nations for its everyday food supplies. It means loss of independence, a weakening of our position of aloofness in the world. The free trade theorists who are most responsible for the conditions, promising now to become worse and worse as time goes on, will shortly be faced with a state of affairs that cannot be answered with quotations from the classics.

FIRST FOR HIMSELF

Carranza has made it plain that he, like Huerta, is in Mexican politics for what the politics bring him. For all his insistence that all he wants is the restoration of the constituon, the righting of the people's wrongs and the establishment of peace, he has avoided conceding to the demands and the persuasions of the A. B. C. mediators because that might mean the suppression of personal ambition and the sacrifice of the power he has acquired by force of arms.

Madero may have been the disinterested patriot he is described by his biographers. But in that he was alone. All other Mexican politicians have been in the game for the loot that went with it, the authority and the gold-lace and side-arms of office. No one credits Huerta with possessing any true love of country. No one thinks that Zapata is anything more than a bloodthirsty villain. Giving Carranza and Villa reputations for benevolence and knight errantry has been as grave a mistake as relying upon Huerta and Zapata to bring peace and prosperity and happiness to their country. And now, Carranza has demonstrated that his professions and claims to humanitarianism have been as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.

We will understand the Mexican statesman best if we think of him as first in war and first in peace only if that pays him.

THE RAID ON PUBLIC LAND

The United States district court of San Francisco virtually informs the country that the President has no power to withdraw public land from entry and development. The power, says this court, rests only in congress and an executive order to that effect is worth less than the paper on which it is written.

If this decision is upheld by the supreme court, it will practically mean that the great forest reserves created by proclamations from the White House are not forest reserves at all, being still subject to entry under the general laws of congress. It will mean that the moment the Alaskan coal fields are surveyed, if they are not already surveyed, they may be located upon by prospectors, and in time transferred to the corporations of which the prospectors and claimants are the hired hands. In the case under consideration, the Midway Northern Oil company and the Standard Oil company come into possession of some 3,000,000 acres of petroleum land which President Taft set aside with the hope that the underground fuel could be used by the navy.

It is altogether probable that the supreme court will knock this California decision in the head. Yet if it does not, we may safely count upon congress saving to the people the forest reserves and other land withdrawn from entry. No present lack of laws can be permitted to serve as a license for the selfish private exploitation of the public property.

ROOSEVELT HITS THE MARK

In his parting shot as he sailed for Spain, Colonel Roosevelt landed squarely in the center of the Wilson administration's entrenchments.

"There is widespread apprehension among our people," said the Colonel. "The cost of living has not been reduced. Not the slightest progress has been made in solving the trust question. It has been shown that the reduction of the tariff in no shape or way helps toward this solution."

The Democratic party won its signal victory two years ago with the tariff as a paramount issue. Its press and its orators convinced the country that the tariff was the mother evil of all evils. They promised immediate destruction of the trusts and instant reduction of the high cost of living, once their snickersnee found its way to the vitals of the protective tariff.

And their promises remain unfulfilled. The tariff was reduced, but the living cost wasn't. The import schedules were shot to pieces, but the trusts remain unbusted. With absolute command of every branch of the national government the Democratic party has had its way as it willed. And the conditions it boastfully sought to improve have grown steadily worse.

Colonel Roosevelt is known around the world for his facility in firing fast and straight. His last word as he sailed for Europe will take a lot of administration explaining. And, too, it will create a deal of concern in Washington as to the character of marksmanship he will exhibit when he returns, a month hence, and clatters full armed into the political campaign.

CONCERN IN WHITE HOUSE

President Wilson is deeply concerned over the political outlook. A few months ago he was firmly convinced that the Democrats would win the next house in a walk. He now entertains serious doubt on this score.—From a Washington news dispatch.

The country was pleased that the President held consistently to his tariff program. Even if the country was protectionist at heart it felt that a tariff according to Mr. Wilson's ideals deserved a trial. It was with the President in his fight for currency reform. It enjoyed the spectacle of politicians leaping through hoops at the command of the White House. There has been a good deal that was winning in the President's determination to keep faith with campaign promises.

Yet at the same time that Mr. Wilson was engaged in giving the nation an insight into his character, his cabinet was betraying the fact that it was of mediocre calibre and congress was exposing an appetite for spoils little short of swinishness.

The passion for dollars of the secretary of state reflected on the administration as on the secretary himself. The attorney general's interference with the machinery of justice did Mr. Wilson as much harm as it did the attorney general. Two of the cabinet officers devoted their first few months to picking flaws in the work of their predecessors, and at a critical time in their career they gave the impression that they were better fitted for coroners than for heads of great governmental departments.

The Democratic congress has provided its opposition with a remarkable amount of campaign material. The Democrats in the house have out-Cannonized Cannon in the matter of autocratic rules. They have disorganized the civil service in order to supply the "patriots" with office. Their platform called for "a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drained the substance of the people," and yet they have brought the number of federal employes up to 470,015, the greatest army of officeholders in the career of the republic.

These and other offenses against good and honest government will be paraded by the opposition electioneers next fall and it will be surprising if they do not bring about a great reduction in the number of Democratic congressmen. Indeed, they may turn the Democratic majority into a minority.

The President has excellent reason for deep concern over the political outlook.

One Ohio woman wants a divorce because her husband made her move too often. Home isn't sweet home in a moving van.

Charles W. Post left an estate valued at $20,000,000. He could not have done much better in the brewery business.

Another man has been convicted of murder in the second degree because he isn't a woman.

It's our notion that a monkey may represent wit, but for humor one must see a kangaroo jump.

Sunday School

DEFLATING THE PUFFED-UP

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 14 Is "The Friend of Sinners."—Luke 18:9-14; 19:1-10.

By William T. Ellis.

If the just Teacher who 2,000 years ago itinerated over Galilee, Judea and Perea, may be said to have had any particular antipathy, it was surely against the ecclesiastical leaders of his time, the eminent churchmen, the ostentatiously pious Pharisees. From the beginning to the end of his ministry, Jesus was continually puncturing the self-inflation of these religious aristocrats. He challenged and received their hostility, and eventually they won an apparent victory, for they crucified him; but today the very name of Pharisee, which was their pride and boast, has become a synonym of shame.

Strikingly, Jesus rebuked the good and not the bad. He deflated the puffed-up and prideful Pharisees because of their self-righteousness. They thought themselves better than others, which fact, said Jesus, made them worse than others. He stamped as contemptible all contempt of others. The basis of our modern democracy is found in the Master's stern and radical insistence upon the sin of self-righteousness, and upon the possibilities inherent in the common people who make no pretense to special merit.

The Democratic Door.

There is but one door to the fellowship of Christ; and that is a condition which all can meet. It debars none who will stoop to it; for the door to the favor of Christ is "This man receiveth sinners." On such a basis he accepts all who come to him. It is the common plea of democracy; we are all alike in our proneness to sin and in our need of salvation.

Every imaginative mind contemplates, at some time or other, the entrance into the eternal life and the credentials to be presented. The claims that admit men to most of the privileges of earth are ineffective here.

One man says, "I am of distinguished birth. My family is of the noblest in the land. My forebears did famous service for the state." To him the answer comes, "Earth's distinctions do not avail here."

Another says arrogantly, "I have money. I am accustomed to pay for what I want. I have given large sums to charity. Let me in." To him sternly comes the answer, "There is no golden key to the door of heaven."

Another advances proudly, saying, "You know my name. My accomplishments have made me famous. I have been one of the great on earth." "This door is built not for the great, but for the childlike," is the answer of refusal.

In robes of ecclesiastical dignity another advances and says, after proper genuflections, "I have been an eminent churchman. My fame has been in all churches. I have shed the luster of learning, of social position and of wealth upon God's cause on earth."

"Spiritual pride is the worst of the offenses that debar men from heaven's gates," is the stern rebuke as the door shuts.

None of the credentials which on earth seem so weighty avail at this portal But a timorous, abashed man, with downcast eyes comes forward, saying, "I am only a sinner, and I am saved by the grace of God and the atoning blood of Jesus Christ." To him the gates of heaven swing gladly inward, and all the celestial choir sing a jubilate; for the one and only password to the presence of God is this which was spoken by Christ, "I come not to call the righteous, but sinners." The golden text of this lesson is a synopsis of all the teachings of Jesus.

Two Men Who Prayed.

Clear as a cameo, Jesus portrayed a typical scene in his description of two men at prayer in the temple. The parable has a universal application; as a literary gem it is worth memorizing:

"And he spake also this parable unto certain who trusted in themselves that they were righteous, and set all others at nought: Two men went up into he temple to pray; the one a Pharisee, and the other a publican. The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself, God, I thank thee that I am not as the rest of men, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican. I fast twice in the week; I give tithes of all that I get.

"But the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote his breast saying, God, be thou merciful to me a sinner."

"I say unto you, This man went down to his house justified rather than the other; for everyone that exalteth himself shall be humbled: but he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

Two went up to pray; oh, rather say,
One went to brag, the other to pray.
One stands up close, and treads on high,
Where the other dares not send his eye.
One nearer to God's altar trod,
The other to the altar's God.
—Richard Crashaw.

Some Points About Prayer

There is a world of admonition in this old story. First, it reveals what prayer is not:—

Self-praise is not prayer. Boasting to God is bad manners and bad religion.

A haughty mind cannot pray. Heaven's help is for the humble. Self-complacency is self-condemnation.

God is not satisfied with the man who is satisfied with himself.

In the case of the publican we see the marks of the prevalling prayer:

To think of God's greatness instead of one's own goodness is the first proper approach to prayer. A sense of undeserving is the first qualification for getting. Sincere humility is the spirit that secures.

The appeal to God's mercy is mightier than the plea of one's own merit.

The sinner's sob gets to God's ear quicker than the Pharisee's polished phraseology.

Where the Good Stumble.

The peril of the pious is a consciousness of their own goodness and a consequent dependence thereon. That spirit atrophies the pulsing artery of sympathy which binds all humanity into oneness. Whatever else may be true of us concerning our worldly condition, in the spiritual state we are all sinners.

When we cannot cry, "God be merciful to me, a sinner," we may be assured that we are declining in our spiritual life. Lack of a sense of sin is the red flag of danger. The holier one is the more sincerely is he ready to cry, "God be merciful to me, a sinner."

The Rich Man Up a Tree.

The second story, as told in this lesson, happened down in rich Jericho, as Jesus crossed over from Perea to Judea. The official head of the tax collectors of the district—by his very title a self-confessed grafter, and by his name a renegade Jew—whom all the community loathed and feared, had spiritual concerns unsuspected by his fellows. High in position, Zacchaeus was small of stature, and he could not see Jesus for the crowds that lined the highway. A man of quick decision, he flung dignity to the wind and climbed up into a fig-sycomore the better to see. The zeal of the man was not without its appeal to Jesus.

"Who goes an inch to God, through doubtings dim,
God goes a mile through blazing light to him."

Nobody ever makes an honest effort to know Jesus Christ without Christ meeting him half way. In one of the amazing exhibitions of grace, which each redeemed sinner thinks must be peculiar to his own case, Jesus called to Zacchaeus and offered to be his guest while in Jericho.

Somewhere between a branch of that tree and the ground, Zacchaeus was converted. He made haste to come down and joyfully acclaim Jesus as his Master. While the censorious crowds were grumbling over the fact that Jesus was showing favor to a known sinner, Zacchaeus was giving proof of his repentance.

One characteristic of "Billy" Sundays' campaigns is that his converts make restitution. Every community he visits is full of stories of men who, when converted, straightway have gone to pay their bad debts and to atone so far as possible for past wrongs or failures. That is the first evidence the world demands of a changed life. Zacchaeus declared he would give his goods to the poor and that he would restore with Mosaic interest all the graft he had extorted.

Out of such material as Zacchaeus, despised publican but saved sinner, Jesus erected his new kingdom. Not the powerful and proud Pharisees, but sinners who were sorry became the pillars of the new kingdom which Jesus inaugurated.

A Queer Celebration.

March 17 was celebrated in the middle ages as the day on which Noah entered the ark. Noah's wife was always the typical shrew of the period. In the Chester cycle when Noah tells her of the coming flood she sneers at him for his credulity and abuses him for always bringing bad news. "Bidden hold her tongue," her abuse only becomes more stinging. Noah strikes her, she hits back, and a good set-to ensues till the man retires to make the ark. When it is finished she refuses to enter. "Wife, come in," says Noah. "Why standest thou there?" Finally her sons bring her in by force and Noah welcomes her. "Welcome wife, unto this bote," and for his welcome he gets a whacking which makes him explaim:

"Lorde that wemen be crabbed aye!
And non are meke, I dare well saye."

SPEAKING OF CLAWS

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PICK AND SHOVEL CONFIRM GENESIS

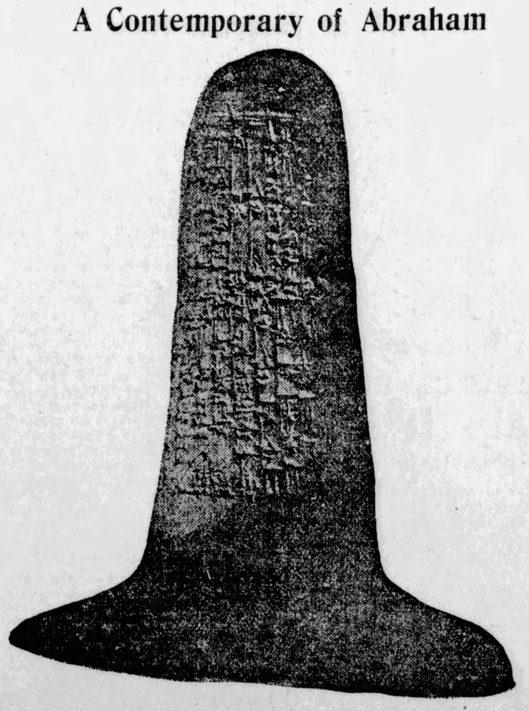
New Inscriptions Have Been Added to Yale-Babylonian Collection.

The Springfield Republican writes entertainingly of the fact that not many years ago it was declared that the names of many of the Kings mentioned in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis, who invaded Palestine in the days of Abraham, were "etymological inventions of imaginary characters." It was held that the entire historical background for the patriarchal stories was different from that given in Genesis. Archeology, however, has passed its verdict upon these hypotheses. By help of the pick and shovel, and the work of the deciphering, these assertions, which had been made with the utmost assurance, are found to be valueless; for not only has it been shown that an Elamitic invasion was possible in that age, but it is now admitted that archeology has restored the historical background, yes, even the atmosphere for the stories in Genesis. But although in the light of recent discoveries it is admitted that archeology has richly illustrated the possibility of the main outlines of Genesis, these scholars readjust their theory and claim that there is no proof offered by the monuments for the personal existence of the patriarchs themselves. Some Hebrew writer in the late day of Jewry, they say, became acquainted with this early history, into which he interwove his fiction; thus creating an ancestry for the race. Suffice it to say that it is not reasonable to expect to find references to the patriarchs on the monuments, but, nevertheless, much archeological data bearing indirectly upon the subject has been found, which confirms the idea that they are historical personages; and on the other hand, not one whit of evidence of any character has been discovered to substantiate the theory that they are not historical.

Votive cones of a similar shape, but smaller, have been found belonging to other rulers of this period, but their exact purpose has not been satisfactorily determined. At Erech, Loftus discovered a wall 30 feet long plastered with a thick layer of stucco into which cones of baked clay were buried horizontally with their vases visible, not unlike nails driven in the wall, with only their heads showing. The cone here published, which is unusually large, contains the same inscription on the bottom of the vase which if inserted in this manner could have been read. It is written in Sumerian, the non-Semetic language of the early period, and in being deciphered reads as follows:

"To Innina (or Ishtar), the exalted lady of splendor, priestess of hosts, the eldest doughter of the god Sin, his lady. Uru-Aku, the favorite Prince of Nippur, the adorner of the city Ur, the overseer of the cities Girsu and Shirpuria, who is revered in (the temple) Ebabbar; King or Larza; King of Sumer and Accad; the beloved lord of the harvest (or hunt); who fulfills the commands; who built anew a colossal copper statue of her kingship; who restores its greatness to her overturned city; who truly rebuilt her wall; who truly caused to be inhabited greatly her widespread land; exalted of heart; the warrior who turns them back, am I. To whom a wide understanding for the conduct of the city's works Ea has given; for the sake of Innini, the merciful lady, her house of splendor, the awe-inspiring dwelling of her joyous heart, according to its old appearances, its interior be filled with light more than before; her (shrine) E-su-sig-ga he enlarged for the future, for his life he built it. Its head he reared high; like a mountain he made it lofty. On these brilliant doings may Innini, my lady, look. Abundance of years, a well-established throne, a putting down of uprisings, may she as a gift bestow upon me."

A Contemporary of Abraham



A RELIC OF THE OLDEST CIVILIZATION.

MONTE CARLO'S BIG YEAR

Profits $4,214,740, or $600,000 More Than 1912-13.

A report recently issued by the Etablissement des Bains de Monte Carlo, otherwise the famous Casino, shows net profits for the fiscal year 1913-14 of 842,948 pounds ($4,214,740) over the total for 1912-13. This is the greatest increase in net profits of any year in the company's existence. Neither the Balkan, financial nor any other crisis had the slightest adverse effect.

The dividend was raised from 335 francs a share to 350. The normal value of a share is 50 francs, and it is now quoted on the Paris Bourse at 5,590.

The balance sheet shows that the company has 1,621,310 pounds ($8,106,550) in available assets, against 364,000 pounds ($1,820,000) immediate liabilities.

Mexican Soldier a Good Fighting Man

Army and Navy Journal.

In describing the battle of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, January 1 and 2, 1914, between the Huerta forces and the Carranzistas, First Lieutenant Bruce P. Disque, Third United States Cavalry, says that "no one who saw this affair will ever believe that the Mexican is lacking in bravery, courage or initiative." The personal courage of the Mexicans was noticeable. A Federal officer, mounted, rode out from near the center of their line with a small detachment to reconnoiter. It was not long before his horse was shot in the loins and sank to the ground. At the time other bullets were tearing up the earth about the officer. He slowly stepped off his animal and calmly walked back to the works, smoking his cigarette, seemingly unperturbed. Another interesting display of bravery was given by the members of a Carranza machine gun crew. One man was operating a gun in the open. He would fire a few rounds and then stand up and walk about for a few moments and then return and fire some more. Federal bullets were making things warm about his gun, but he never seemed to notice them. Finally he was hit and apparently killed. Another man immediately came out of shelter and started to work the gun. He lasted about five minutes, when he fell, mortally wounded, and was immediately replaced by a third man, who picked up the gun, moved it about 50 yards to the right and opened fire. Not one of these men made a hurried motion; all were deliberate and apparently unconcerned and absolutely indifferent to the danger of the Federal bullets.

This was typical of the conduct of the Mexicans under the observation of Lieutenant Disque. There was one exception, and he contributed a dramatic feature to the struggle. A Federal soldier was seen to make his way toward the river, and it was clear that his intention was to desert and make for the American bank. Some of his own troop caught sight of him, and in a few minutes he was riddled with bullets and hanged to a telegraph pole. The shouts from both sides were heard all day. Such cries passed back and forth as, "Raise your head and show us how brave you are," and "Is that the way you fight for Huerta?" With the contestants it was a fight to the death, for early in the action it was evident that no quarter would be the rule. This was apparent after a small detachment of Federals, about 50 in number, was surrounded early in the morning of the 1st and massacred to a man. The Federals' entire conduct under fire was "characterized by a high degree of discipline, coolness under fire and entire lack of nervousness, showing that they were officered by men of superior ability and character. They had nothing to gain and everything to lose, and stood their ground loyally in the belief that they were serving a government to which allegiance was due."

VARIETIES

There are more than 3,000 knots in an average willow plume.

Denmark last year exported 198,000 barrels of salted herring.

There are 1,253,875 registered automobiles in the United States.

Netherlands, y India, in 1913, produced 1,503,660 tons of petroleum.

It is said that about 1,400 earth tremors were felt in Jap..n last year.

A vast road system is projected for Cuba by the department of public works.

Saskatchewan University, Saskatoon, will this year spend $300,000 for new buildings.

Illinois will buy this year 400,000 barrels of cement for use in highway construction.

Although the eggs of different species of birds vary greatly in shape the yolks always are spherical.

A German paper manufacturing plant to utilize rice straw is being erected in China by Japan.

So rich is Argentine tobacco in nicotine that much of it is used in the manufacture of insecticides.

This year in Napa county, California, 5,000,000 silkworms will be raised on one mulberry tree plantation.

A new hardening material for the surface of concrete floors contains 95 per cent. of iron dust or iron flour.

Madame Curie, who, with her husband, discovered radium, is the only person in the world to hold two Nobel prizes.

The imports of matches into China greatly exceeds in value any other product. Most of the matches come from Japan.

In preparation for the coming season in California, 10 miles of fire lines have been built on the Sierra national forest.

This country set a new mark in its purchases of nitrate of soda from Chile in 1913, the figures being no less than $20,718,968.

Operating expenses of American railroads in 1913 amounted to $2,184,851,000; gross revenue, $3,118,929,000; net, $825,027,000.

Two cents is not sufficient postage to carry a letter to South America, although many correspondents make the error of supposing that this is the rate.

The department of agriculture estimates that disease and exposure caused a loss in meat animals in this country amounting to 150,000,000 last year.

A solution of soft soap instead of water was used in making a waterproof concrete in building the foundation of a grain elevator on a river bank in Budapest.

Although the existence of natural gas in Hungary has been known for several years, it was only recently that the first pipeline for its utilization was coustructed.

The dairy herd at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College farm, consisting of pure bred Ayrshires, Jerseys and Holsteins, averaged nearly 10,000 pounds of milk to each cow during 1913.

An international congress of authors and journalists which some of the most famous thinkers of the age will attend, will convene on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific international exposition in 1915.

For military purposes an Englishman is building an aeroplane with 240-horse power motors, one-hundred-horse power more than any now in use, and that will carry a gun, wireless equipment and four or five men.

The British coast is so well protected with lighthouses that if a ship sailed right around England, Scotland and Ireland by night, only on six occasions would it be where it could not see the flash of a lighthouse lantern.

The navy department has asked the forest service to investigate suitable Philippine wood, for possible use in decking boats and ships. Longleaf pine, sugar maple and beech are the domestic woods most used for decks.

There were 4,222 foreign students in attendance at colleges and universities in the United States in the year 1913, according to figures just compiled by the United States bureau of education. This is an increase of 577 in two years.

The largest American concern in Canada, a manufactory of agricultural implements near Toronto, had orders for more than two hundred thousand machines in 1913, as compared with an output of seventy-eight thousand in 1909.

The greatest tulip exhibit ever possible anywhere outside Holland will be a part of the national exhibit of the Panama-Pacific international exposition at San Francisco in 1915. Two acres will be devoted to beds of the flowers.

There are forty daily publications in London, 183 dailies in the rest of the kingdom, while British weekly and monthly publications total 2,643 and 1,682, respectively. England, including London, has 138 daily papers and 35 weekly.

A windmill, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the world, has lately been brought into use at Harlingen, Friesland, for draining a tract of low land redeemed from the sea by high embankments, with an area of 1,850 acres.

The German coal consumption increased from 238,000,000 tons, in 1912, to 253,000,000 tons during 1913, a gain of 6 per cent, and similarly the requirements under the head of pig iron exceeded those of the preceding year by 11 or 12 per cent.

In the museum at Aix-la-Chapelle there is preserved a newspaper whose pages measure 8½ feet by 6 feet, each page containing thirteen columns forty-eight inches long. The paper was started in New York city in 1859, but lasted but a short time.

It has been asserted that there are only two spots between the Gulf of Mexico and the Bay of Fundy where mountains dip into the sea directly from the water's edge. They are the Desert, on the eastern part of Passamaquoddy bay, and at Camden, on the western part.

Last year South Africa bought only 65,202 tons of coal from Great Britain, as its own output is now supplying its domestic market. In 1913 the South African collieries are said to have produced upward of 4,500,000 tons. South Africa furnishes about 2,000,000 tons yearly for the ship bunkering trade.

Buntal straw, which is extracted from the leaf stem of the open fan leaf, comes chiefly from Tayabas province and upper Laguna, Philippine Islands. A peculiar feature is that farmers who raise these palm trees frequently sell or rent them to persons who extract the fibers for hat-making purposes.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Sauntering's on a Dreamy Afternoon

Martha Holden.

LAST half-holiday we took a long drive in the country. No, not in an automobile, with eager eye on distant goal, and heart beating more wildly at every turn of the wheel.

Our drive was "in a horse and buggy" as children say. The buggy was low hung and comfortable, the horse was in no hurry, and there lay before us a golden afternoon. It was a perfect day. Just exactly right, in every particular. We went at once in the direction of the country, and there we left the main traveled roads, which many motor cars were beginning to make dusty in spite of recent heavy rains.

We chose the dirt roads close to the river banks and hedgerows. Shall we ever quite forget the fragrance of the wild grape which festooned many of the trees?

We jogged along beside deep woodlands, and vast stretches of wheat fields freshly green.

A bob white called to his mate from new plowed brown furrows and meadow larks rose trilling from pink budded cover beds.

Beside the bob white and the meadow lark we identified, that dreamy afternoon, robins, four kinds of sparrows, English, vesper, field and song, brown thrashers, orioles, blue jays, blue birds, indigo buntings, turtle doves, sparrow hawks, chicken hawks, black birds, cowpens, bobolinks, phoebe birds, pigeons, red-headed woodpeckers, flickers, American gold finches and swallows. How's that for one small afternoon, my boys and girls? Next time you go into the woods, count your bird blessings, and let me know.

In our sauntering we identified farmers as well as birds. When we saw rusting farm implements lying in the long grass, or at the field's edge, we decided the farmer lacked good management. We noted that farm after farm was replacing its rail fences with those of wire netting and that the posts were mainly concrete.

The use of concrete about the farm home is amazing. Said a farmer to us that day, "Where I used to take a pile of old boards to make a hen coop I now take a bag of concrete, mixed with sand or gravel." This farmer had concrete fence posts, veranda pillars, watering trough and silo. He said that when it comes to drainage on the farm concrete is a wonderful aid. Culverts are now being made in sections, so that, after the excavation is made and a solid foundation put in, the sides and the arch can be added when needed.

We noted that the people living on the main traveled roads kept up their door yards better than did those away from constant observation. There was just another indication of our human nature, which is relatively the same the world over.

We called on an old friend who lives in a law frame house that was shining in a coat of gray paint. Red and pink peonies bloomed about the porch, and the place, though unpretentious, had an air of thrift.

We recalled that the housewife here belonged to the old-fashioned kind who in April takes down all the stoves except that in the kitchen, and no matter how cold or damp it may chance to be in July, the only genial place is near the kitchen fire.

I was surprised to see the living room stove, newly polished, and in place. "I think more about drying out the house now than I used to," said this good housekeeper. "We are all better for a little fire in summer and I am learning to consider health above old house-cleaning rules.

"We use the front of our house more than we did," she went on. "I open and air it every day, and leave the shades up for the sake of the sunshine. We bring flowers into the house and enjoy our evenings around the parlor lamp. I change my dress every afternoon, and make a point of being tidy for the sake of husband and children. They will have that to remember me, at least, that I kept clean."

Our Correspondents

The province of Saskatchewan I find a very healthy and prosperous country. The farmers are nearly through seeding, and are looking ahead for a good year. I don't believe they will be disappointed. Would enjoy cards and letters. — Sylvester Holden, D'Arey, Sask., Can.

In response to my request for the poems, "The Child's Dream," "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," "A Boy's Best Friend Is His Mother," "We Parted by the River Side," and "There Is a Mother, Old and Gray," I will gladly forward three of them, which I received from three fine-looking young ladies. I have no doubt, to the ones so desiring them.—P. M. Hays., Dorset, Ohio.

The mail that brings a well considered letter from Oregon on "Sabbath Keeping" brings one from Minnesota on a form of Sabbath breaking which we might discuss on our page. Says the writer: "I wonder if it is wrong for a poor workingman to build his house on Sunday. As he gets low wages, he is not able to pay a carpenter 50 cents an hour, and Sunday is his only day. In this neighborhood several of the men work till 9 at night and every Sunday trying to put a roof over their families. I don't think God will punish them for trying to get a home this way."

Here is a big question, friends. It is another argument in favor of the Saturday half-holiday, when a man may devote his time to his own pursuits, and have a chance to rest and worship on the Sabbath.—M. H.

Ours was a divided house during the civil war, and we lost both blood and money on either side; hence I love both the blue and the gray. But if I could have fought it would have been on the side of Old Glory.—J. M. F., Washington.

Please tell us some of the unwritten history. We are glad to welcome you.—M. H.

We have taken The Blade 10 years, and it grows better each year. Glad you refuse to advertise liquor in any form.—E. B., N. Y.

Seven Sentence Sermons

Haste is of the devil.—Koran.

Hatred is self-punishment—Hosea Ballou.

The first and worst of all frauds is to cheat oneself.—Bailey.

For to cast away a virtuous friend, I call as bad as to cast away one's own life, which one loves best.—Sophocles.

Learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow—Isa. 1:17.

Once read thy own breast right,
And thou hast done with fears;
Man gets no other light,
Search he a thousand years.
—Matthew Arnold.

Life, believe, is not a dream
So dark as sages say;
Oft a little morning rain
Foretells a pleasant day.
—Charlotte Bronte.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

A COW PUNCHER

I came to Wyoming the summer of '87, crossing the plains in a wagon. I worked in the Rocky Mountains till the spring of 1874, that year Messrs. Guyton and Alsop put 3,000 head of cattle on the Laramie plains, where I started to be a cowboy. They were called cow punchers those days. After that year there were thousands of cattle driven from Texas and the Indian territory, which is now Oklahoma. They were called Texas dogies. I was a cow puncher for fourteen years, then the country began to settle up and they have ran the cattle all out of the country, so there are no more cowboys; but you will find a few "would-bes" here. Until '83 there were thousands of buffalo, elk, antelope and deer in this country, but there are few now.—L. A., of Wyoming.

EVERY DAY IS BEST

Mrs. Shultz's letter of March 12 describing early days made me want to shake hands with her. I have taken fleece from the sheep's back and have worked with flax from the time it was pulled until it was made into linen. We were more proud of our first cook stove than of the organ which was later set in our parlor. I was born in Virginia and until after the days of our civil war, we had subscription schools, and in our rural districts they were sometimes few and far between, three months at a time were the usual length of our school terms in the country, but in our towns school facilities were good. My first schooling was in a little log school house in the valley with its big open fire place and rude benches which sometimes would turn over and roll a dozen scholars along in a row on the floor, but as soon as I was old enough my father sent me to an academy in a near by town.

Poets sing the praise of other days, but there is no time to me like the present, with all its enlightenment and advantages. I sometimes long to again behold the towering mountains of the Alleghenies, or look upon the placid waters of the gentle rolling Potomac, in whose beautiful valley was my childhood home. I love the old fashioned flowers and also love to piece quilts and raise ducks and chickens.—Mrs. Wm. Gustin, Peebles, Ohio.

A SOLDIER'S DIARY

Today, April 15, is the anniversary of the death of President Lincoln, and I will quote from my diary on Sherman's campaigns.

April 14, 1865.—We are camped near the city of Raleigh, N. C. This place was captured yesterday, the 13th, by Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry. This beautiful little capital has wide and shaded streets, and looks like a city in a forest. A railroad center in a rich farming district. The people seem to be the most friendly we have met in the south, even the negroes are more intelligent. There seems to be a decided union sentiment here.

April 17, 1865.—This morning gen. order No. 50 was read to the soldiers in line, announcing the death of our beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, April 15, 1865. The sad news fell like a pall on the army.

I quote from "McElroy's Sherman's Campaigns": "At the first peace notation just as Gen. Sherman was entering the car for Durham, the message from Secretary Stanton in cypher was handed him announcing the death of President Lincoln. At Durham Gen. Sherman handed Gen. Johnston the dispatch announcing the death of Lincoln, and watched him closely. The perspiration came out in large drops on his forehead, and he did not attempt to conceal his distress. He denounced the act as a disgrace to the age, and hoped Sherman did not charge it to the Confederate government.

Sherman said he could not believe that he (Johnston) or Gen. Lee or the Confederate officers of the army would possibly be privy to acts of assassination.

Gen. Sherman said to Gen. Johnston that he had not yet revealed the news to his own personal staff, or to the army, and he dreaded the effect when made known in Raleigh.

Mr. Lincoln, was peculiarly endeared to the soldiers, and he feared some foolish man or woman in Raleigh might say something or do something that would madden our men, and a fate worse than that of Columbia would befall the place."—J. M. T., Ohio.

FEED THE BIRDS.

One can easily gauge a man's disposition by observing his treatment of dumb animals and it is a sure sign of utter depravity to seek enjoyment in the abuse of birds or animals.

I am always ready to speak a word in favor of the protection of birds, those beautiful protectors of our forests and fields.

I have two covered boxes, on poles, abaout eight feet above the ground, near my front window, in which I feed the birds all winter.

When a blizzard strikes this locality and the Arctic winds force the mercury down to zero, many redbirds, snowbirds, nuthatches, woodpeckers, chickadees, chippies and sparrows congregate around the boxes and chirp and tumble over each other in their eagerness to secure a portion of cracked corn, nut kernels, bread crumbs and small pieces of tallow.

There is much enjoyment in observing the different kinds of birds as they arrive and sometimes fight for the possession of a bit of food.

The cost of feeding the birds is infinitesimal when compared with the numberless crop-destroying insects which they devour and their presence also alleviates the dreariness of the cold, stormy days of winter.

Love rules the world, and I have construed this expression to mean that we should not only love each other, but that we should include within the scope of our affections the birds and animals that we must consider as our companions during our brief sojourn in this beautiful world.—J. A. S., Lowell, O.

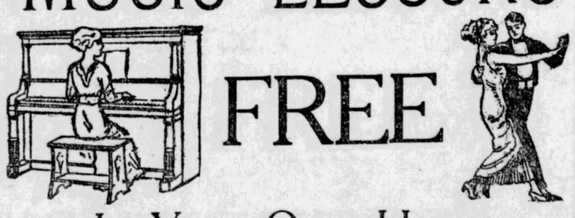
CHEER UP ROW

Will you please ask for postal cards and anything that would cheer a little girl that has always read the Peace Page? She has bone trouble and has to lie on her back for months in the hospital. She gets so lonesome away from her mother and three little sisters and would appreciate any little thing that would help her pass the time. She loves to read good books. She is 14 years old. Her address is Virgie McClintic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Please send cards, letters and books to Malcolm V. Conley, Blandville, W. Va. He is in need of the cheer and helpfulness the Page friends can give. If they could only know what these tokens of regard mean to the ones in need of their kindness they would surely keep the good work going. I saw an aged friend with tears in her eyes showing the cards and letters she had received from the Blade friends a short time ago.—Mrs. G. C., W. V.

Thank you for the flowers of speech as well as the nosegay, which gives me great pleasure.—M. H.

MUSIC LESSONS FREE



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MENDING THE RENTS IN "OLD GLORY"

Miss Amelia Fowler, of Boston, who has the reputation of being "the most expert needlewoman in America," is now in Washington repairing the flag that flew over Fort McHenry in the war of 1812, the one that inspired the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner." The flag has been falling to bits in the National Museum, and is now being "balked" for the purpose of defeating the ravages of time.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Objects of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

OUR FAMILY

I am coming into take a little ride with you if there is room, for our family is getting quite large of late. How good it is to meet in brotherly love and how cheering to all of us; but I am wondering where the rest are, as it has been a long time since Mrs. Hazel Bowman, the woman of the Lone Prairie, has come among us, and where is Mrs. Elise Alvis? I was quite interested in reading last week of a sister that has her birthday on June 21. Mine comes just two days later, and I have often wondered if I had a twin. I was born June 23, 1853. I also was interested in "Seventy-four" of New York, telling her story of the Romance and the Riddle. —R. S. B., New Jersey.

M. G. R.'s, please write.—M. H.

TOM THUMB

I noticed recently refercence to Tom Thumb. Tom Thumb's proper name was Tom Bonk. When he was 18 years old he weighed 18 pounds and was 18 inches high. I personally knew his people. P. T. Barnum bought him of his father under contract for $1,800. He paid $500 down and the remainder never was paid. Tom Thumb's father was our neighbor at Tannersville, W. Va.—S. J. Kelly, Beechy, W. Va.

Let us have the promised letter.—M. H.

A POLITE COUNTRY

Believing in the theory that, "when you learn of a good thing, pass it on," I want to tell the readers of the Peace Page of the delightful home farm that we have secured here through a Peace Page correspondent. A little over a year ago we moved to Virginia in search of climate, but, becoming much dissatisfied there, we were preparing to return to Minnesota, when I became interested in a letter from Michigan that appeared in The Blade. I wrote to the author, asking a further description of the section, and a correspondence ensued. The result was, we all decided that the letters "sounded" so good that we'd come here on our way north and see if the country really "looked" as good. Needless to say, we found it all to our liking, and bought us a 120-acre farm on the edge of the pretty and industrious town of Lakeview. Lakeview is near the center of the South Peninsula, 40 miles air line from Grand Rapids, and in the famous Montcalm county potato belt, which has made many of the farmers, if not wealthy, at least well to do. We are also located in the edge of the fruit belt that extends along the shore of Lake Michigan, and all sorts of fruit are possible.

We are very much pleased with our home, and I would like to give you, dear readers, a pen picture of it. Our orchard has just finished blooming in a full blaze of pink, white and green, making as beautiful a sight as you could wish for.—Mrs. O. E. Englerth, Lakeview, Mich.

A HOUSE MOTHER

H. A. C.—I like your theories in book reading. I guess you and I are of the same age, but not the same in business life. I think school teaching is real nice, but I never thought I could be confined to teach school. My mother died two months ago. I would like advice from the mothers of the Peace Page, as I have the younger children to care for and manage, and have to be a mother to them. I won't turn —Nettie from West Virginia.

A BOOK LOAN

It seems Joe from West Virginia, like many others, is fond of reading, but needs a new supply of books. We have felt the need of good books so much this winter and other winters. Two years ago we had a traveling library from our state capital during the winter months. As the neighborhood in general did not seem to care for the library when we sent that one back we did not get another. This spring one of our neighbors wrote to several libraries in this state asking what they did with their discarded books. The answer was, anyone who would pay transportation charges was welcome to them. Our neighbor at once sent a request for a box of general reading to be sent her. She received quite a number of books, which were not new by any means, but might have been much worse. I think they will prove well worth the money paid for transportation. These books will be loaned out in the neighborhood the same as any other library, except there will be no charges for keeping books over time. If anyone wants to keep one or more they will be charged a small sum, but not the price of a new book. I think this plan a good one for those who cannot afford to buy the books they would like to have.

Will someone who has been there please give some information about the best way to go through and see the things of most interest in Yellowstone Park. Happy from Colorado has described homesteading about right. I should like to see him trying to shoot coyotes. Can any of the cowboys send in the song coptaining these lines:—

"Before you go cowpunching,
Go kiss your wife,
Get a heavy insurance on your life,
And shoot youself, with a butcher knife,
For that's the easiest way."

Prairie Girl.

HONOR THE VETERAN

Wouldd like to learn the name of Broncho Buster of Ohio. That is where my home is, or in other words my folks live there. I like Ohio Sunshine's letter in regard to choice of books. The Bible should be everybody's choice.

I like to pay respect to the veterans who so willingly and gallantly laid down their lives that we may enjoy our happy homes in this Blessed Day. Think, so few left. It would be our duty to honor them some way, maybe with cards, a kind word or prayer. I am an Eastern boy, raised on a farm, now West. Who is my twin, June 27, 1891.—F. L. S.

SAVE YOUR EYES

Martha Holden.

Somebody has to sit down in front at the moving picture show, but if you value your precious eye sight, don't you do it.

In our country last night 15,000,000 people went to see moving pictures in 25,000 theatres.

I'm no mathemetician, so I can't compute the average result of eye strain, but that the "movies" are a prolific source of this distressing condition there is no doubt.

Physicians and public health officials have but lately realized the important part the picture theatre plays in the welfare of the community from a health standpoint.

It has been suggested that only well ventilated theatres be licensed, and those where no films which have been in use over a month are displayed. Reels of inferior quality give poor definition, and ruin the eyes. Sit no closer than 40 feet to the screen, and don't go too often.

In Massachusetts the law now requires a five-minute interval between reels to lessen the eye strain.

Violet Day for Fanny Crosby

The King's Daughters of Connecticut some time ago started a movement to make March 24 Violet day, in honor of the blind song writer, Fanny Crosby, who was born on that day. Christian people everywhere are asked to note the date in their calendars and in memory of the woman who was ninety-four years old last March to wear her favorite flower on her birthday.

BOYS AND GIRLS

A Fisherman.

I am 15 years old and go to high school. In summer I work on our farm, which I enjoy very much.

I have a nice home about an eighth of a mile from the town of Dubois, and would not part with it for any other place in the world.

We have many animals, but my favorite pets are two white rabbits and my dog, Watch.

My hobbies are hunting, fishing and drawing. I fish every summer, but I haven't had very good luck this year.—Edward Arnold, Dubois, Ind.

Historic Places.

I am a girl of 15 and am in the second year of high school. I think the system of education in New York state fine.

Near my home, which is in the country is a town named South Otselic. This is where I attend school. The name Otselic was obtained from an old Indian chief who traveled through there on his hunting and fishing trips

About five miles from here is the site of the home of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University of Ithaca.

On Muller hill, a short distance from my home a French king, when fleeing for refuge, built a large fortification which stood until within a few years it was burned to the ground.

I would very much like to have the boys and girls write to me and will attempt to answer all letters or cards received.—Melissa Bassett, Georgetown, New York.

Scout Song.

Nellie and Della Austin Weedsport, N. Y., sends us a good Boy Scout song. The High school boys of our town are now organizing and the girls will have a similar club later.

There's work in this world for a scout to do,
Be ready, then, boys, be ready.
Then tackle our task with a heart so true,
Be ready, then, boys, be ready.
Just helping a comrade who's down and out,
Just helping them bravely to face about.
There's plenty of work for a loyal scout,
Be ready, then, boys, be ready.

Chorus.

There's work in the world, and it's work worth while;
Our duties we'll meet with a cheerful smile,
Though sun may be shining,
Though clouds may frown,
Success with our efforts crown.

There's work in this world for a scout to do,
Be ready, then, boys, be ready.
The chances to help that are just for you,
Be ready, then, boys, be ready.
There's some one to cheer by a kindly deed,
There's some one of just a good grip in need,
There's plenty to do if you will but heed,
Be ready, then, boys, be ready.

Walter Explains.

I have received so many letters and cards wanting me to explain my father's great-grandmother's wedding, so I'll just answer all through The Blade. Of course, it wasn't the first aime she married, but my father was there when she was married. Her first husband died and she married when she was about 80 years old to a man about the same age.—Walter Dixson, Spartanburg, S. C.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Marshall Conden, 22, of Michigan City, Ind., Route 2, Box 88, would like to correspond with some of The Blade boys and girls.

A friend from Limestone, Tenn., promises her name later and says dish-washing is not her hobby, but horseback riding is.

Rosie Gentry, La Fayette, Ga., loves to go to school.

The rododendron is the most beautiful wild flower we have. It is in bloom and our woods are full of them. I have a friend who would like to hear from some who are members of the Christian Church. All who care to write, address to Ruth Johnson, Myrtle Point, Ore. I have a birthday May 14. Who is my twin?—Brownie from the wild west.

William Dorsey Eakwright, 14, Butler, Ind.—Passed the county examination this spring.

Hyacinthe Geraldine Deeter, 10, Utica, Pa., likes outdoor sports, but studies, too, and tool a prize for spelling.

Mattie Billups, 17, Dickson, W. Va., likes to read and to sew.

Ferry M. Parrish, 10, King's Mt., N. C., will exchange cards.

Martha Day, 18, New Tazewell, Tenn., expects to remove to Oregon some day.

Annie Eby, 11, Newport, Pa., has a little garden.

Nela Hoover, Huntington, Ind., is a little girl whose mother has been dead ten years.

Sarah Alexander, Mill Village, Pa., asks cards from those over 15.

Lydia Baker, 15, Leon, W. Va., likes to piece quilts.

William Towles, 11, Clyde, N. C., likes to draw. He has a pet crow.

Norma Young, 11, Athens, O., has a knife-blade cactus in bloom now.

Molanack, 13, of Uniontown, has missed no school in two years. Her hobbies are reading and baking.

Fred Kalman, 17, Walkerville, Mich., is a new reader of the Page, who loves the birds. He promises a letter soon about animals.

Ralph Jenkins, 11, Moline, Mich., is going to plant one bushel of potatoes of his own this year.

Edna Regester, 17, Buckhannon, W. Va., likes the country best, though she has lived in the city.

join them.

Essie M. Palsinger and Essie M. Strickler, cousins, Smithfield, Pa., like to hunt and to fish, and invite you to

POETS' CORNER

MARGERY GREY—
A LEGEND OF VERMONT

Reprinted by Request.

Fair the cabin walls were gleaming in
the sunbeam's golden glow,
On that lovely April morning, nearly
a hundred years ago;
And upon the humble threshold stood
the young wife, Margery Grey,
With her fearless blue eyes glancing
down the lonely forest way.

On her arm her laughing baby with
its father's dark hair played,
As he lingered there beside them,
leaning on his trusty spade.
"I am going to the wheat lot," with a
smile said Robert Grey,
"Will you be too lonely, Margery, if I
leave you all the day?"

Then she smiled a cheerful answer,
ere she spoke a single word,
And the tone of her replying was as
sweet as song of bird.
"No," she said, "I'll take the baby and
go stay with Annie Brown.
You must meet us there, dear Robert,
ere the sun has just gone down."

Thus they parted; strong and sturdy,
all day long he labored on.
Spading up the fertile acres from the
stubborn forest won;
And when lengthening shadows warned
him that the sun was in the west,
Down the woodland aisles he hastened,
whispering "Now for home and
rest."

But when he had reached the clearing
of their friend, a mile away,
Neither wife nor child was waiting
there to welcome Robert Grey.
"She is safe at home," said Annie, "for
she went an hour ago,
While the woods were still illumined
by the sunset's crimson glow."

Back he sped, but night was falling,
and the path he scarce could see;
Here and there his feet were guided
onward by some deep-gashed tree.
When at length he gained the cabin,
black and desolate it stood;
Cold the hearth, the windows rayless,
in the stillest solitude.

With a murmured prayer, a shudder
and a sob of anguish wild,
Back he darted through the forest,
calling for his wife and child.
Soon the scattered settlers gathered
from the clearings far and near,
And the solemn woods resounded with
their voices rising clear.

Torches flared and fires were kindled,
and the horn's long peal rang out,
While the startled echoes answered
the hardy woodman's shout.
But in vain their sad endeavor, night
by night, and day by day,
For no sign nor token found they of
the child or Margery Grey.

Woe! woe for pretty Margery! With
her baby on her arm,
On her homeward way she started,
fearing nothing that would harm,
With a lip and brow untroubled, and
a heart in utter rest,
Through the dim woods she went singing to the darling at her breast.

But in sudden terror pausing, gazed
she round in blank dismay—
Where were all the white-scarred hemlocks pointing out the lonely way?

God of Mercies! She had wandered
from the pathway! Not a tree
Giving mute but kindly warning could
her straining vision see.

Twilight deepened into darkness and
the stars came out on high.
All was silent in the forest, save the
owls' long, boding cry.
Round about her in the midnight
stealthy shadows softly crept,
And the babe upon her bosom closed
its timid eyes and slept.

Hark! A shout! And in the distance she
could see a torch's gleam,
But alas, she could not reach it and it
vanished like a dream.
Then another shout—another, but she
shrieked and sobbed in vain,
Rushing wildly toward the presence
she could never, never gain.

Morning came and with the sunbeams
hope and courage rose once more.
Surely ere another night fall her long
wanderings would be o'er.
So she soothed the wailing baby, and
when faint from want of food,
Ate the evergreens and acorns that
she found within the woods.

Oh, the days so long and dreary! Oh,
the night, more dreary still;
More than once she heard the sounding of the horn from hill to hill.
More than once a smouldering fire in
some sheltered nook she found,
And she knew her husband's footprints
close beside it on the ground.

Dawned the fourth relentless morning
and the sun's unpitying eye
Looked upon the haggard mother,
looked to see the baby die;
All day long its plaintive moaning
wrung the heart of Margery Grey;
All night long her bosom cradled it—
a pallid thing of clay.

Three days more she bore it with her,
on her rough and toilsome way.
Till across its marble beauty stole
the plague spots of decay.
Then she knew that she must leave it,
in the wilderness to sleep,
Where the prowling wild beasts only
watch above its grave would keep.

Dumb with grief, she sat beside it
Ah! how long she never knew!
Were the tales her mother taught her
of the dear All-Father true,
When the skies were brass above her
and the earth was cold and dim,
And when all the tears and pleadings
brought no answer down from
Him?

But at last, stern life, the tyrant, bade
her take her burden up,
To her lips so pale and shrunken
pressed again the bitter cup;
Up she rose, still tramping onward
through the forest far and wide
Till the mayflowers bloomed and perished and the sweet June roses
died.
Till July and August brought her fruit
and berries from their store,
Till the goldenrod and aster said that
summer was no more;
Till the maples and the birches donned
their robes of red and gold;
Till the birds were hastening southward and the days were growing
cold.

Was she doomed to roam forever o'er
the desolate earth,
She, last and only being in those
wilds of human birth?
Sometimes from her dready pathway
wolf or black bear turned away,
But not once did human presence bless
the sight of Margery Grey.

One chill morning in October, when
the woods were brown and bare,
Through the ancient streets of Charlestown, with a strange, bewildered
air,
Walked a gaunt and pallid woman,
whose disheveled locks of brown
O'er her naked breast and shoulders,
in the wind were streaming
down.

Wondering glances fell upon her,
women veiled their modest eyes,
Ere they slowly ventured near her,
drawn by pitying surprise.
"'Tis some crazy one," they whispered.
Back her tangled hair she tossed.
"Oh, kind heart, take pity on me, for
I am not mad, but lost."

Then she told her piteous story in a
vague, disjointed way.
With the cold, white lips she muttered, "Take me back to Robert
Grey!"
"But the river," said they, pondering,
"we are on the other side.
How crossed you its rapid water?
Deep the channel is and wide?"

But she said she had not crossed it.
In her strange erratic course,
She had wandered far to northward,
till she reached its fountain source
In the dark Canadian forests—and then
blindly roaming on,
Down the wild New Hampshire valleys
her bewildered feet had gone.

Oh, the joy bells! Sweet their ringing on the frosty autumn air!
Oh, the boats across the water! How
they leaped the tale to bear!
Oh, the wondrous golden sunset of the
blest October day,
When that weary wife was folded to
the breast of Robert Grey.

THE WORLD-WIDE FLAG

By Rev. J. M. Campbell, D. D.

Your flag and my flag,
And how it flies today!
In your land and my land,
And half the world away,
Rose-red and blood-red,
The stripes forever gleam,
Snow-white and soul-white,
The good forefather's dream;
Sky-blue and true blue,
With stars to shine aright—
The glorious guidon of the day,
A shelter through the night.

Your flag and my flag,
And oh! how much it holds;
Your land and my land,
Secure within its folds;
Your heart and my heart,
Beat quickly at the sight,
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed,
Red and blue and white.
The one flag, the great flag,
The flag that's held so true;
Glorifying all else, beside
The red, white and blue.

Your flag and my flag,
To every star and stripe,
The drums beat as hearts beat,
And fifers nobly pipe.
Your flag and my flag,
A blessing in the sky,
Your hope and my hope,
It never held a lie!
Home land and far land,
And half the world around,
Old Glory hears the great salute
And flutters to the sound.

SWEETHEARTS ALWAYS

A. E. M. P., Ohio, sends her version of Sweethearts Always, a poem published on our page May 14. Mrs. P. revised this nine years ago and says she has proved the "rewritten" one:

True sweethearts are sweethearts always,
Whether as maid or wife;
No drop is half so pleasant
In the mingled draught of life.

Yes, the sweetheart has smiles and blushes,
But the wife's have a richer glow,
For she can love her fond husband truly
And not falter to let him know.

True lovers are lovers always,
The same to sweetheart and wife,
With even a tenderer affection
For the one who shares his life.
Happy is she as sweetheart,

Happier still as wife,
For the husband who loved her as sweetheart
Loves even better his wife.

PATRIOTISM

By Sir Walter Scott.

Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own, my native land!"
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe go, mark him well!
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim—
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch, concentrated all in self
Living shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.

POEMS WANTED

Grandmother Told Me So.
The Miller of Dee.
An old poem, Mexican War of 1346:
'I'll march away to the Mexican war,
and there I'll be a soldier." This to
Alberta Weddle, Floyd, Va.
Lily of the West, to Mrs. W .D.
Waite, Ontario, Cal.
Last Friday Night.
A Soldier's Poor Litlle Boy .
James on the Stormy Sea.
Ann Hathaway.
"The farmer is the man who feeds
us all," to Prof. H. W. Lincoln, Dallas,
Tex.
As the Years Go By.
Please send Skeptic's Daugher to
Miss Lulu Henry, Scullton, Pa.
A. J. S. asks if there is a book of
poems published by Capt. Jack Crawford.
Texas Rangers.

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Because of Terrible Backache. Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I suffered from displacement and inflammation, and had such pains in my sides, and terrible backache so that I could hardly stand. I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I can do any amount of work, sleep good, eat good, and don't have a bit of trouble. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to every suffering womam."—Mrs. HARRY FISHER, 1642 Juniata Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Woman's Case.

Providence, R. I.—"I cannot speak too highly of your Vegetable Compound as it has done wonders for me and I would not be without it. I had a displacement, bearing down, and backache, until I could hardly stand and was thoroughly run down when I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helped me and I am in the best of health at present. I work in a factory all day long besides doing my housework so you can see what it has done for me. I give you permission to publish my name and I speak of your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends."—Mrs. ABRIL LAWSON, 126 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.

Danger Signals to Women

are what one physician called backache, headache, nervousness, and the blues. In many cases they are symptoms of some female derangement or an inflammatory, ulcerative condition, which may be overcome by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of American women willingly testify to its virtue.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5 We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

CITY PARKS

Will you please give some information concerning some of the parks of the larger cities of the country.—M. V. Y., Clifton, N. C.

The public park system adopted by the older cities like New York, Boston and Philadelphia has extended in recent years to every city and town of any considerable size in the Union. New York has about 295 square miles of which more than ten square miles (6,766 acres) are in parks. A large proportion of the area of the city consists of open spaces on the outskirts of the city which have not yet been built up, and as the city extends further out provision will probably be made for greater park acreage. Chicago has three park systems: the South Park system, with five large parks of 1,181 acres; the Lincoln park system with Lincoln park (308 acres) and two smaller parks of nearly ten acres; and the West Chicago system of three large parks, of 575 acres and six small parks of 37 acres. In Baltimore there are nine large parks with an area of 1,100 acres and 20 small parks covering 37 acres. Philadelphia has one large park of 3,300 acres and 22 small ones of 318 acres. The three large parks of San Francisco cover 1,090 acres, and the 14 small parks, 224 acres. Detroit has an island park, Belle Isle, which with one other large park comprises 723 acres. There are also 17 small parks with an area of 30 acres. Among other large cities with notable park areas are Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Newark and Hartford.

THE SEVEN SLEEPERS

Will you kindly give the story of the seven sleepers?—H. C. K.

The legend runs, that in the persecution of the Christians under the Emperor Decius, about the year 250 A. D., seven noble young men of Ephesus took refuge in a cave near that city. Here they were discovered by their pagan pursuers, who walled up the entrance in order to starve them to death. A miracle was interposed in their behalf, and they fell into a preternatural sleep which continued for nearly 200 years. In the year 447 the cave was opened and they awoke, thinking they had been asleep only a few hours. On venturing out they were surprised to see everything changed; and even the cross, which only the day before, as it seemed, was the object of contempt, was now elevated on the top of the temples. Their wonderful story told, they were brought into the city in triumph; but all died at the same moment.

KAOLIN

Please tell something about kaolin.—N. P. G., Nickelsville, Va.

Kaolin is a hydrated silicate of alumina or clay, which burns to a pure white and is suitable for the manufacture of white earthenware and porcelain. It is formed as a residual deposit of the decomposition of feldspar. The chief deposits are in Cornwall, England.

THE ZODIAC

Please tell me something about the signs of the zodiac.—W. A. S., Roanoke, Va.

The earliest astronomers, who were probably the shepherds and herdsmen of the old Sumerain civilization, noted that the sun appeared to make the circuit of the heavens in one year. This is merely an appearance, due to the revolution of the earth around the sun every 12 months. So they divided the belt of sky through which he appeared to travel into 12 divisions, one for each division, or constellation, were named for something which they fancied their shape indicated; as, Aries, the ram; Taurus, the bull, and so on. This belt of 12 constellations is called the zodiac, from the Greek word zoon, an animal. Various superstitions gradually grew up; among them, that each part of the body was under the influence of a certain constellation, it influenced that part of the body. No sensible person believes any of this old-time superstition that the position of the heavenly bodies in these constellations affect either the body or plant life.

GIBRALTAR

Kindly tell something of the fortress of Gibraltar.—E. L., N. C.

Gibraltar is a strongly fortified rock at the southern extremity of Spain. The north side is almost perpendicular while the east side has many precipices. On the south it is almost inaccessible, making an approach from seaward impossible. The west side is not as steep as the others, but here the rock is secured by powerful batteries and other works. The body of the rock consists of dense limestone arranged in beds of from 30 to 40 feet in thickness. A great amount of money has been spent in fortifying this rock. Numerous caverns and galleries, extending two or three miles in length, and of sufficient width for carriages, have been cut in the solid rock, forming safe and sheltered communications from one part of the garrison to another in cases of attack. Along these galleries are port holes opening toward the bay or Spanish territory. The barracks and signal stations are on the summit of the rock. The fortifications have been recently strengthened at every vulnerable point and guns of the latest construction have been placed in position so as to be useful in case of attack. The British use Gibraltar as a coaling station. The Spanish formerly possessed this fortress, but it was captured by the English in 1704. It was then besieged by the Spaniards for nine years when it was awarded to the English by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It previously changed hands when the Moors and other infidels were fighting Spain. The infidels held it for some time. The fortress has also been besieged by the pirates from Algiers.

MATCHES

Kindly give a description of the method of manufacturing friction matches.—D. B. H., Hendersonville, N. C.

The general size of the match now made is from one and seven-eighths to two and one-half inches in length, the wood used being pine thoroughly dried. After having the knots and cross grained parts cut out of the blocks of pine, those blocks are placed into the automatic feeder of the machine and then run through and cut into splints. These splints are cut by knives or dies so arranged that when cut they are separated about a quarter of an inch and are then set into cost iron plates made into an endless chain by link attachments. The speed of this machine may be set according to the needs, from 175 to 250 revolutions per minute, and as it cuts 44 matches at each revolution it may easily be seen the rapidity with which matches are now made. After the splints have been cut the endless chain attachment carries them from the cutting end of the machine over a block which heats the ends of the heads to a temperature great enough to melt paraffine. After they have passed over the heating block the chain carries them along to the receptacle containing the paraffine and the composition forming the head. The reason why the match is heated before reaching these composition rollers is that the paraffine may not be chilled by coming into contact with a cold substance, and also the match takes more readily to the composition when heated. Having passed the rollers and received its head the match is cooled off by blasts of cold dry air for an hour and a half and then pushed off the iron plates into small paper or strawboard boxes. These boxes containing 60 to 500 matches are automatically fed into the machine and after having received their quota of matches, are placed on a rotary table, covered and packed into cases. The greater portion of the material used in the composition of the head is imported from foreign countries, due probably to the fact that the articles may be more cheaply produced in foreign countries owing to the cheapness of labor. With the advances made in the methods of manufacturing matches, the machinery for making the boxes made a corresponding advance. The operation of the machinery used in making the paper and strawboard boxes used in the match business is as follows: After having placed a roll of strawboard cut to the proper width and lined either with pink or white paper, in the machine the board is scored for the corner slit, is then glued by an automatic device, folded into an endless tube and passed on through the printing presses in that form and printed on three sides. After being cut into proper sizes the boxes are passed along to a machine where they receive a coat of sand on the fourth side. Thus the cover is completed and the box proper is made in substantially the same way, with the exception of the printing and sanding, and the entire box is turned out of the machine at the rate of 400 a minute.

WILLIAM C. McADOO

Please give a sketch of the life of William Gibbs McAdoo.—W. B. R., Franklin, Penn.

William Gibbs McAdoo, the secretary of the treasury, was born near Marietta, Ga., October 31, 1863. He was the son of William Gibbs and Mary Faith (Floyd) McAdoo; was educated at the University of Tennessee and on November 18, 1885, married Sarah Hazelhurst Fleming and was recently married a second time to Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the president. He was appointed deputy clerk of the United States circuit court of the southern division in May, 1882; was admitted to the bar in 1885 and practiced at Chattanooga until 1892 when he removed to New York. For a number of years and until 1903 he was a law partner of William McAdoo; was president and director of the Hudson and Manhattan R. R. Co., which constructed several tunnels under the Hudson river. Mr. McAdoo was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1912 and was acting chairman of the Democratic national committee for the greater part of the campaign of 1912. March 6, 1913, he was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Wilson. He is an Episcopalian in religion.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

Please give some information about the election of the president by the electoral college and the electoral vote of the states.—C. B., Jane Lew, Va.

The different political parties elect delegates at primaries which meet some time in the summer of the year designated for the election of a president and choose candidates for that office. On the Tuesday after the first Monday in November the people meet at the polls and vote for presidential electors from each congressional district and at large. The total number from one state is the same as that state has representatives and senators in the national congress. On the second Monday in January these electors meet in the respective capitals of each state and cast separate ballots for president and vice president. Three returns of this election are then sealed separately; one is sent to the district court, another to the president of the United States senate by mail, and the third to the same person by messenger. On the second Wednesday in February these returns are opened in the presence of both house of congress and the votes are counted. The one receiving the majority for president is declared elected, the same with the vice president. But if no one has a majority for president the house of representatives votes on the three names who have the largest number of votes. The one receiving the majority in this case is declared to be elected. If a vice president fails to be elected, the senate votes on the two highest candidates for that position, and the result decides the case. The successful candidates are inaugurated on the 4th of March.

The electoral vote of each state is as follows: Alabama, 12; Arizona, 3; Arkansas, 9; California, 13; Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 7; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 10; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 15; Minnesota, 12; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 18; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 14; New Mexico, 3; New York, 45; North Carolina, 12; North Dakota, 5; Ohio, 24; Oklahoma, 10; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 38; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 9; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 20; Utah, 4; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 12; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 13; Wyoming, 3. This makes a total of 531 electors. The votes of 266 of these are necessary for a choice.

When the electoral college was constituted it was meant to be a council of the ablest men in the country, exercising an independent choice of the chief executive, but this theory has never been a fact for a moment and as a fact the electors are only registers of the already propounced part choice in candidates, and accept the officer under a solemn tacit pledge to act only as such. The electoral system despite its theoretic absurdity and undemocratic character is never seriously menaced because of its great practical utility in settling the presidential question at once on the counting of the state votes. With direct popular vote where the parties are closely balanced the result could not be known perhaps for months, and then might depend on a few thousand votes in a half lawless district; fraud and violence would have infinite possibility and we should be on the verge of civil war every four years.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. H., Versailles, Ind.—January 1, 1908, came on Wednesday.

C. H. S., Bloomingdale, Mich.—A method of silvering mirrors was published in the Question Bureau of March 26, 1814, and several times before that.

F. D. S., Osceo, Mich.—The pension law of 1912 has been published several times. We have no facts concerning an amendment.

Returns $50,000 for Loan of Only Fifty

Newburg, N. Y., June 4.—True to a promise he made 40 years ago, that he would return a thousand dollars for every one of fifty dollars advanced him for a prospectin trip to the west, John Patton has notified Mrs. Joseph Kampe, a widow living here, that he was preparing to send $50,000 to her.

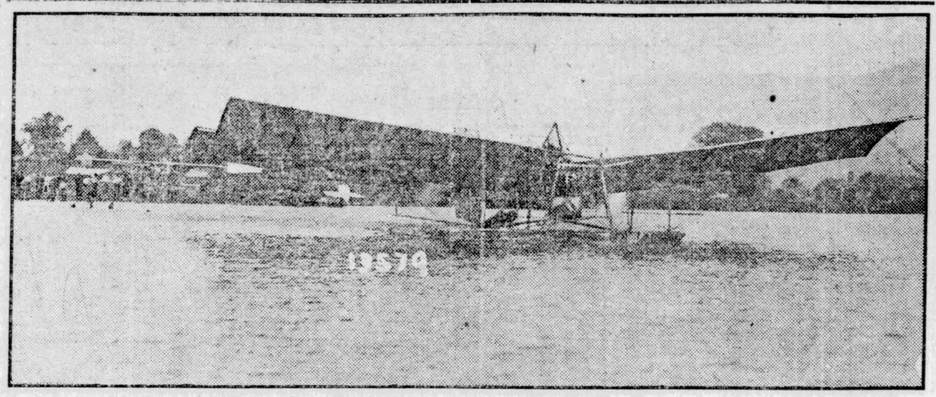
Patton was the son of John Patton, who conducted the Pacific hotel in Greenwich street, where he became acquainted with Mrs. Kampe and made the unusual proposal. She had forgotten the matter until she received the message yesterday that told of the fortune that awaited her.

Mrs. Kampe's husband was a tailor here.

New Efficient War Gun.

A new weapon has been provided for the United States army, which is far more efficient than any heretofore adopted. It was invented and is used by the French military authorities, and already nearly a hundred have been bought by the United States. The new gun weighs only thirty-five pounds, and can easily be carried by a soldier. Two men are required to operate it, both of whom lie flat on the ground, presenting a small mark to the enemy. One man feeds the cartridges into the breach of the gun, while the other aims the weapon and directs the firing mechanism. The gun will fire separate shots or will operate automatically, in which case three hundred shots may be fired a minute.

"Langley's Folly" That Was Not Folly



This is the picture of the Langley flying machine under test at Hammondsport, N. Y. Langley attempted a flight in the machine over the Potomac and failed. Eventually he died of a broken heart because of insufficient funds to proceed with his experiments along the heavier than air type of machine. Glenn Curtis took this same machine and made it fly. Langley is thus proved the true Father of Aviation.

PROF. SAMUEL PIERPONT LANGLEY, for many years secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, died in 1906 at the age of 72, heart-broken by the ridicule heaped upon him by the press because of the repeated failures of his big aeroplane to fly. For 15 years he had devoted his time and his genius to the study of the underlying principles of flight. He devised new methods, built ingenious registering machines, recorded countless experiments, overturned old theories and developed mathematically the principles upon which heavier-than-air machines must fly. Indeed, on the 6th of May, 1896, his first model, containing a steam engine of less than two-horse power, did make two flights above the Potomac river from the roof of the houseboat where he was conducting his experiments.

Two years later the board of ordnance and fortifications allotted Prof. Langley $50,000 with which to build a man-carrying machine. The gasoline engine was now available, so he built a model, weighing 58 pounds, having 66 square feet of plane surface and equipped with a 2½-horsepower gasoline engine. It made two magnificent flights on August 8, 1903.

But the large machine, built upon exactly the same lines as the successful model, weighing 830 pounds, with a 52-horsepower motor and carrying one passenger, never flew. Twice it essayed the air, on September 7 and December 8, 1903, and twice it plunged into the Potomac.

Both times an accidental catching of the wings in the guy wires of the supporting elevated rail prevented it from leaving the ways and it was thrown into the water, without "ever having a chance to fly."

Prof. Langley was dependent upon the generosity of congress for the funds to carry on his experiments, and congress, after the failure of the big machine, refused to make further appropriation. Prof. Langley himself was bitterly attacked on the floor of congress for wasting public money "in such foolishness." So he was unable to proceed further, even to the extent of trying out again in actual flight the aeroplane upon which he had expended so much time and money.

Today all airmen acknowledge their debt to Prof. Langley crediting his long series of experiments with the discovery of the laws of aerial support and the fundamental principles of buoyancy in the yielding medium of air, which were hardly known before his time, and in estimating which even so famous a philosopher as Newton erred widely. Without the data collected by Langley the Wrights would hardly have dared attempt their glides, as their early machines were constructed only after careful study of the Langley experiments.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, June 1.

SENATE—Senator Catron, of New Mexico, spoke against the reepal bill. Norris resolution calling on the attorney general to state whether the New York Central lines are a combination in violation of the Sherman law was referred to the interstate commerce committee. Senators Colt, of Rhode Island, and Myers, of Montana, spoke for the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption. Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed.

HOUSE—Resumed debate on the Clayton trust bill, taking up the section relating to labor unions.

Tuesday, June 2.

SENATE — Senator Perkins spoke against the repeal of tolls exemption for coastwise ships. Interstate Commerce Commissioners Hall and Clements appeared before the interstate commerce committee. Naval appropriation bill was passed carrying about $141,000,000.

HOUSE—The Clayton "omnibus" antitrust bill was completed in the house sitting as a committee of the whole, and was laid aside for final action by the house at a body at a later date. The Rayburn bill to place issues of railroad securities under the control of the interstate commerce commission was taken up for consideration, under a rule limiting general debate to ten hours. The Crosser subcommittee of the district committee continued its hearings on the local municipal ownership bill.

Wednesday, June 3.

SENATE—Foreign relations committee ordered a favorable report on the Sutherland resolution for arbitra- the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Interstate the Hay-Pauncefots treaty. Interstate commerce committee heard prominent railroad men on government control of security issues. Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, denounced the policy of the President and his Democratic colleagues on the toll question. Senator Simmons delivered the last word of the advocates of repeal on the pending toll repeal bill. Senator Borah, replying to Senator Simmons, charged that the doctrine advanced by the Democratic proponents of repeal was the most dangerous ever set forth in the senate. Senator Owen prepared a corrupt practices act and a presidential primary bill to be introduced shortly. President authorized to invite foreign governments to the National Star-Spangled Banner celebration at Baltimore in September.

HOUSE—The day was spent in consideration of the Watkins codification bill, it being "calendar Wednesday." Representative Jones prepared a new Philippine independence bill and went to the White House to confer with the President about it. Representative Sharp, of Ohio, introduced a resolution requesting the President to participate in the international congress on education at Oakland, Cal., August 16-27, 1915. Representative MacDonald, Michigan, introduced a bill to create a national employment bureau and make every postoffice a labor exchange. Bills were introduced by Representative Johnson, of Washington, and Britton, of Illinois, to establish a home for lepers.

Thursday, June 4.

SENATE—Debate was resumed on the Panama tolls exemption bill. Railroad men discussed federal regulation of security issues before the interstate commerce committee. Cummins bill to prevent railroads from limiting liability on live stock shipments was passed. Adjourned Friday to permit members to attend the unveiling of the Confederate monument at Arlington.

HOUSE—Under an agreement for seven hours' continuous debate the Rayburn bill for federal regulation of railroad security issues will be taken up. Sundry civil bill carrying appropriations of more than $107,000,000 was brought in by the appropriations committee.

Friday, June 5.

SENATE—Debate was resumed on the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption.

HOUSE—The senate resolution inviting foreign governments to participate in the National Star Spangled Banner celebration in Baltimore in September was adopted. Under the five-minute rule debate was resumed on the railroad securities bill. Progressive party bills for federal employment bureau were discussed before the labor committee. Passed Covington trade commission bill without record vote. Passed Clayton antitrust bill, 275 to 54. Passed Rayburn railroad capitalization bill, 325 to 12. Began general debate on sundry civil appropriation bill. Speaker announced that election contest of Gill vs. Dyer (Missouri) would be taken up June 18-19.

Saturday, June 6.

SENATE — Interstate commerce committee voted to report only the trade commission bill of the trust legislation program. Debate was resumed on the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption.

HOUSE—Work was resumed on appropriation bills.

BIBLE STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE

Atlanta, Ga., June 8.—As a protest against the forced resignation of the Rev. G. L. Hanscom, until recently pastor of the Central Congregational Church here, 39 young men, comprising one of the Bible classes in the church's Sunday school, yesterday removed all furniture, including a piano, from their class room.

Then they went to another church and enrolled in a Bible class.

Would Rather Have Bride Than $250,00

MRS. JULIET BREITUNG KLEI

New York, June 6.—Max Freder Kleist, seeking to secure the retu of his wife, Juliet, who, he alle was "poisoned against him" by parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Breitung, has declared that he wo willingly drop the $250,000 alienat suit he filed against Mr. and M Breitung if they would allow th daughter to return to him.

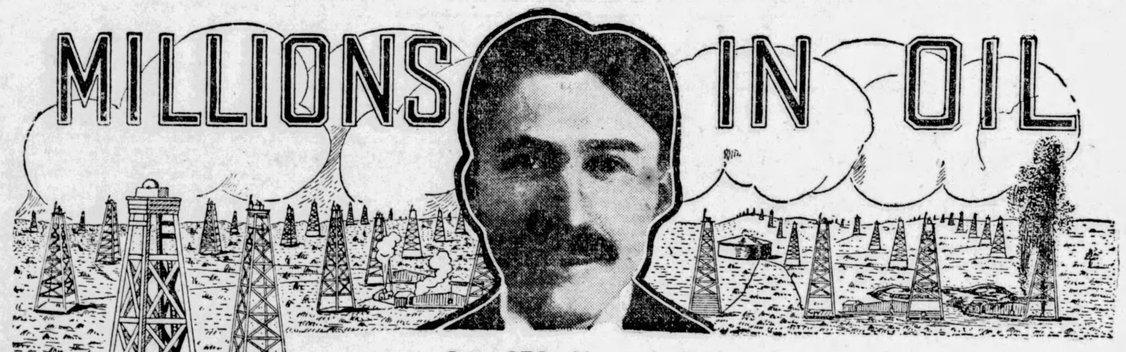
The plaintiff declared in an af davit that he and Miss Juliet Br tung were married at Grace Chur this city, November 22, 1913, after had followed Miss Breitung from farm in Michigan. Kleist charg that eight days after the wedd the parents of his bride began poison her mind against him, w the result that she left him and turned to her parents at the Regis hotel.

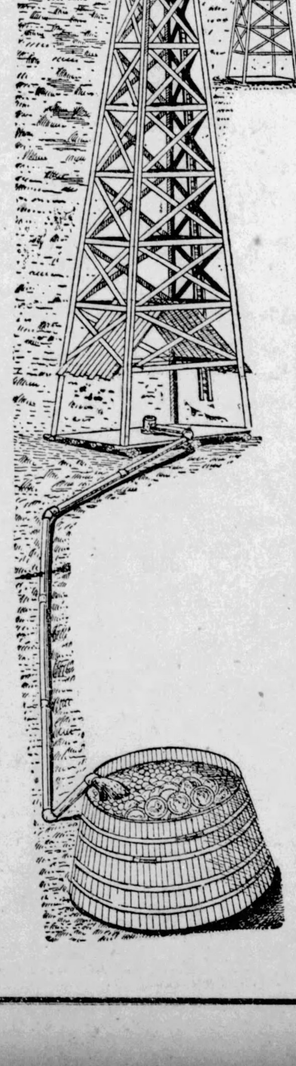
He declared that the Breitunes wealthy and object to him as a s in-law because he worked as a g dener when he met Miss Breitung

Old Mystery Explained.

"Between the man's method and woman's method of striking a mat the difference," writes a correspond of the London Chronicle, "seems fa simple of explanation. I fancy toba is at the bottom of it. Up to compa tively recently women struck match to light fires or candles or gas, a naturally struck away from the Men, having acquired the tobac habit, naturally struck toward the both for the sake of convenience a sheltering the flame in the hand fr the wind. You will notice that a g many women who smoke have n adopted the man's method of strikin I don't think the psychology of t matter goes any deeper than this. Unless you are disposed to accept a Victorian definition of woman as a cr ture who can't argue and pokes the fi from the top."

MILLIONS IN OIL





$61,000,000

THE AMALGAMATED OIL COMPANY

A SIXTY-ONE MILLION DOLLAR COMPANY

100 Per Cent Dividends in 90 Days Possible

20 Wells at Once. Quick Action on Your Money.

Stock Par Value **$1.00 AT 1 CENT** Per Share

ONLY 3,000,000 SHARES AT 1 CENT PER SHARE

20 Wells at Once

We are going to sell 3,000,000 shares of stock at 1 cent per share, par value of which is $1.00 per share. This will give us $30,000 to develop this lease. A well can be had at a cost of about $1,000. $20,000. will put down 20 wells and we can build a pump station, put in the engine, pumps, rods, pipes, tanks and everything ready to hook on to the pipe line for about $3,500; total, $23,500. With this all done and paid for, we could then turn all the money derived from the sale of oil into a dividend paying fund—which will be done or at least most of it. Only the holders of the sold stock would be entitled to the dividends, as the unsold stock does not participate therein.

Most companies operating, have gone into very expensive fields in which to operate, operating on leases where a producing well would cost from $5,000 to $12,000, with only enough money raised or partly raised to put down one well and depend upon the production to put down other wells or develop the lease. After securing production they are unable to pay dividends owing to the fact that the production was not heavy enough and other wells had to be put down in order to make the proposition a paying one.

We are going to show you a dividend paying company on a penny a share stock.

Our Lease

We have 60 acres in the famous Nowata shallow field. This lease is surrounded by producing wells, approximately 16 wells within 350 feet of our holdings. All producing wells and not a dry hole. More than 100 producing wells in this section and we are informed from dependable sources that there has not been a dry hole drilled. Our manager, Mr. Milam, was out on the surrounding property and every location seemed to have a producing well. Operators in this field tell us that we will not get a dry hole on this property.

The Tulsa Oil and Gas Journal, published in Tulsa, Okla., under date of May 22, 1913, shows that this field, the shallow sand district, gives an average production of 35 6-35 barrels per well and that there were but 5 dry holes out of a total of 76 wells. We gather this data from the same journal, under date of January 15, the following from this field. Wells completed, 134; dry holes only 11.

We have studied the oil game from every angle and are going at it in a business-like manner to succeed. We are putting our money into this deal along with yours. There is not one dollar's worth of watered stock in it. We have been more than a year in selecting a lease, as we regarded it foolish to spend thousands of dollars putting down wells a mile or two from production.

There will be everything done possible to make this penny a share stock worth a dollar a share, its par value. It requires brains and business ability to handle money successfully.

The People's Company

Most companies of this size are organized in the east, and its stock floated by brokers on Wall street. Our plan is to float our stock, giving the small investor a chance to invest and a square deal for his money.

We realize that to succeed we must pay good, substantial dividends to our investors. No company can have permanent success and expect and deserve the patronage of the public unless good, big dividends are paid. Big dividends have been paid where the companies were honestly and intelligently managed.

The oil game is the richest game in the world today, and the oil business in Oklahoma is in its infancy. The money you have now ready to invest means power and profit to you, but not until you invest that money where it will work for you and not for somebody else, and when you and your fellowmen do this, Wall street will no longer rule with the people's money.

This company was not organized to put anyone out of business, we are just simply organizing a big company, one large enough to protect itself. This is a ground floor proposition in a big company.

Price of Stock Will Soon Double

As soon as we have sold this 3,000,000 shares of stock, which give us $30,000.00, we are going to advance the stock to 2c a share. We figure that this investment of $30,000.00 on this lease will soon pay 100 per cent dividend and that our stock will then have doubled in value. This is absolutely ground floor proposition in a big company, whose stock we are going to bend every energy to make worth par $1.00 per share.

Why a Big Company?

The Oil Trust and the Big Independent Companies are able to squeeze out the small companies. A big company with millions of capital will be able to forge right ahead. Do things on a big scale. Sure to get the oil. While a little company or individual will be out of the business should they strike a dry hole or two, while our company will continue right ahead getting the Liquid Gold.

A big company is safe, a sure winner; carries with it all the possibilities of big gain.

United States dollars under proper management will get oil; this is an undisputed, proven fact.

Statistics show that those who are able to continue to drill in a proven field hit the oil.

Dividends are paid only on the stock sold, the unsold stock does not participate. If at the time a dividend is declared we have sold three million shares, the holders of the three million secure all dividends. The fifty-eight million unsold stock would not receive any share thereof.

Big Dividends Sure

We are reliably informed that the wells surrounding our lease come in at from 20 to 50 barrels, and occasionally in this field a well comes in at 200 barrels.

20 wells, producing 20 barrels per day, would produce 400 barrels of oil, and at the present price would be $400 per day, $12,000 per month or $36,000 in 90 days. This would pay to the stockholders a dividend of more than 100 per cent on their investment in 90 days. Greater production is both probable and possible, with bigger dividends altogether possible.

The most extreme low estimate possible to be placed on this stuff will pay $100 for every $100 invested in this company within one year's time. 20 wells, producing 5 barrels per day, will produce $100 worth of oil per day, or $3,000 per month, or $36,000 each year and continue for years to come. The wells producing which surround this property are making from 3 to 10 barrels per day and most of them have been on the pump for 7 or 8 years.

$10 Will Buy $1,000.00 Par Value Stock

in the Amalgamated Oil Company which is capitalized at $61,000,000.00. Step by step as this stock advances in value your stock will become more valuable. This is strictly a ground floor proposition in a big company. The mails are pouring in subscriptions from all sections of the country. If you wish to get in, YOU MUST MAIL YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IN TODAY.

Amalgamated Oil Co.

Thomas M. Milam, Pres't Gen. Mg'r, Dept T 11 Floor Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Bank References

For reference as to the standing, business ability or character of the officers of this company we refer you to any bank in Oklahoma City.

Amalgamated Oil Co.,

CAPITAL STOCK $61,000,000.00

DEPT. T, 11TH FLOOR COLCORD BLDG.,

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA. ..... 191....

I hereby subscribe for.....shares at the par value of $1.00 per share. I subscribe for this stock with the understanding that I am to have the same at one cent (1c) per share, provided I get my subscription in before the first three million shares are sold, and should I fail my money is to be returned. I subscribe for this stock with the understanding that when a dividend is declared that only the stock sold will be entitled to receive any part of such dividend. The unsold stock not to share in any dividends in the company now or at any future time until sold. It is further agreed by your company that if a dividend is declared and there should be but three million shares sold, that the remaining fifty-eight million shares receive no benefit, no money, not a cent. It is further understood that all sold stock share and share alike per share, and that the stock that I am buying draws just the same per share as that held by the officers anddirectors of your company.

☐ 1,000 SHARES	$10.00	☐ 25,000 SHARES	$250.00
☐ 2,500 SHARES	$25.00	☐ 40,000 SHARES	$400.00
☐ 5,000 SHARES	$50.00	☐ 50,000 SHARES	$500.00
☐ 10,000 SHARES	$100.00	☐ 75,000 SHARES	$750.00
☐ 20,000 SHARES	$200.00		

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

RITAIN RAGES WHILE FURIES GROW BOLDER

inally Turn Upon Wild Women When Attacks on Churches and Royalty Are Continued.

London, June 5.—Another demstration by a militant suffraette in the presence of King eorge and Queen Mary was carried out at the International orse show at Olympia this afternoon.

Their majesties had hardly taken their seats when a young woman rose in the stalls opposite and a shrill voice screamed denunciations of the forcible feeding of suffragette prisoners. The police pounced upon her immediately, but the woman fought wildly and her ejection from the building was effected only after a fierce struggle.

No Peace for the King.

"No peace for King George or Queen Mary" is the latest order given by the headquarters staff of the militant staff. Their followers now allow few appearances of their majesties in public to pass without some kind of demonstration.

Public anger in connection with the militant suffragette outrages is expressed daily with more vehemence throughout Great Britain. Reports from the provinces show that the suffragette meetings organized yesterday were generally broken up and the women threatened with violence.

Rushes Into Pulpit.

Suffragettes for the first time Sunday invaded Catholic churches and created scenes by attempting to harangue the congregations. Worship was disturbed in both Westminster Cathedral and the Church of the Oratory, Brompton.

Father Bernard Vaughan had just taken his place in the pulpit in Westminster Cathedral during the evening service, when a woman rushed up the steps into another pulpit, and, waving her arms toward the altar, shrieked:

"In the presence of the blessed sacrament, I protest against the forcible feeding of women."

She was well dressed and apparently a woman of refinement.

The congregation, which was shocked by the woman's action, rose from their seats. Murmurs of protest at the sacriiege ran through the edifice. One of the women worshipers tried to persuade the suffragette to descend from the pulpit, but she remained there, waving her arms and yelling incoherently until she was forcibly pulled down the steps and led to the doors of the cathedral. There she was turned over to the police. She declined to give her name.

Interrupt Mass.

A band of militant suffragettes interrupted the midday mass in the Church of the Oratory by chanting: "God save Emmeline Pankhurst and all our noble prisoners; open the eyes of this church and priests to put an end to the torture; in the name of the blessed Joan of Arc, hear them in their hour of need."

A scene of great disorder ensued. A suffragette rose and started a prayer, but she had scarcely uttered a word when a woman worshiper clapped her hands over the mouth of the suffragette. Struggling fiercely and shouting loudly, the suffragettes were forced by ushers and male parishioners down the aisle to the doors and then into the street.

Many of the members of the congregation followed the evicted suffragettes to the sidewalk, where a well dressed woman hit a militant sister in the face, which bled profusely. The crowd cheered the woman who struck the blow. Only two of the suffragettes, who caused the disorder, were arrested. They also refused to give their names.

Going Deaf? Good News!

An engineer who had ear trouble for years finally became so deaf he could not hear the sound of a steam engine, bells or voices. After vainly seeking relief he was compelled to give up his position. His case seemed hopeless, the deafness was aggravated by head noises, dry catarrh, nervousness, and despondency.

To the surprise of all, he began to hear and continued improving until he could listen to conversations, could hear a train at a distance and even the singing of birds in the trees. His head and nerves became tranquil. He got his position back again. This was no miracle; no surgery, no artificial hearing devices, no electric apparatus, no loss of time.

Whoever is becoming deaf can obtain particulars free by writing to Edward Gregory, 67 H Forbes St., Jamaica Plain, Mass., enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope. He will tell you how he and many others have been wonderfully benefited.

ENDS THE MISERY OF WEARING WORTHLESS TRUSSES

How 60 Days' Trial Is the Only Safe Way to Buy Anything for Rupture.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

HINDU BECOMES U. S. CITIZEN

San Francisco, June 6.—Taraknath Das, a Hindu postgraduate student at the University of California, was admitted yesterday to citizenship. He is the fourth Hindu to become an American citizen.

Das is a graduate of the University of Washington and chairman of the committee in charge of the world's student conference to be held at the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915. He was a delegate to the Lake Mohonk peace conference on international arbitration.

SOMETHING FOR MEN
ABOUT NEW VITALITY
GIVEN AWAY---FREE

MANLY MEN RULE THE WORLD.

For your personal benefit, I want the privilege of mailing to you—in a plain, sealed envelope—an illustrated copy of my 72-page "nature" book of private advice and information. I will send it as soon as I hear from you. Over a million such copies have been thus distributed all over the world, since my free offer first appeared. The book is two-fold in its purpose. It consists of (1) a description of my Electro-Vitalizer for men; (2) a fund of special advice relating to sexology—sex hygiene, as some writers have it—but only in its relation to the preservation, restoration, real uses and actual abuses of strength in men. It is clean-cut and concise in its expression and explanations, while through it you will probably learn some truths about your own self that no doctor has ever disclosed to you.

I, of course, take it for granted that you want to be and to remain strong, vigorous, vital and capable, the full equal of other rugged, virile, manly men you see about you. Then it is surely a duty you owe yourself to at once get a copy of my book that you may commence now to profit by its simple advice. Kindly use coupon below, and, as stated, the complete book will come to you by return mail, free, sealed and with no penalty, obligation or expense of any kind attached. It is just a free gift from me to you, and complete in itself.

Do you know, my friend, that the possession of vital manhood means more today than it ever was before in the whole history of the world? Look around you and decide this question for yourself. There is no doubt about it, our present-day standard of efficiency is forcing the weakling to stand aside, while manhood ever asserts itself and forges to the front. This indeed would be a sad state of affairs were there no hope for the one who is really down, but I believe, Mr. Reader, speaking in all seriousness and earnestness, that according to my way of thinking the one who has become weakened, enervated, unmanly, and continues to remain so, is committing a crime—morally, at least—just as truly as does the thief who forces entrance into your home under cover of night, for the enervated man who says he WILL conquer his weakness and really means what he says, DOES CONQUER IT, if given the opportunity—at least I have overwhelming evidence of my own personal observation. As a matter of fact, the lack of manly strength and the like are not "disease" in the same sense that we apply the term to cancer or similar physical lesion, for vital weakness is due more often than not to anything else. In fact, the person who wishes to regain full manly strength must first com mit himself to a life free from all dissipation and must also regain full confidence—lastly he should subject his WHOLE organism to a thorough electro-galvanic treatment. The entire world today recognizes the marvelous vitalizing effect of electricity as a curative agent and a strengthener. To meet the demand for this I manufacture a little apparatus which I call an Electro-Vitalizer. This Vitalizer restores a great volume of galvanic electricity. I believe it to be one of the greatest boons to the treatment, except you must take good care of your general health. The current produced flows into your body while you sleep. Over two hundred thousand of these Vitalizers are now in use or have recently been used by men all over the country. They say it restores manly vigor in sixty to ninety days, cures weak back, builds up the nervous system and makes you feel young and capable again. With special conducting attachments the Vitalizer is used for rheumatism in any part of the body, for kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders and general ill health. After reading the free book, should you decide to try the Vitalizer, I will be pleased to make you a special price offer. So kindly let me hear from you, for the receipt of the free book contains should be possessed by every man. Please use the coupon attached.

P. B. SANDEN CO., 1261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Dear Sirs:—Please forward me your book, as advertised, free, sealed.

NAME.....

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FRANK INNOCENT; FLIMSY EVIDENCE CONVICTED HIM, SAYS "SHERLOCK HOLMES"

New York, June 3.—"Violent, but invigorating, no wonder the American people are courageous. These amusements would develop courage in a child."

This was the comment of Sir Arthur Conant Doyle, last night, after a tour of Coney Island.

The distinguished English author had paused to inspect the police station after a flying trip through the avenues of amusement and parts of pleasure, and he was still breathless from the thrills of the "Barrel of Love," "Shoot the Chutes," etc.

On the Bowery Sir Arthur became fascinated by the dodging negroes and hurled six balls at one. He scored one hit.

At the police station he took great interest in the arraignment of two pickpockets. He wanted to know all about them and how they were caught.

The creator of Sherlock Holmes, now on a visit to America, says Leo M. Frank, condemned to die for the murder of little Mary Phagan, in Atlanta, Ga., is innocent.

In an interview, Sir Arthur, in discussing the Frank murder case at Atlanta, said:

"That man is innocent. Frank is a hard-working, intelligent high-mnided man, whose entire life has been uprightness itself. Anyone who has studied his character and his past history cannot but be convinced of it. After going through all the documents available, I, for my part, am absolutely sure that Frank had no hand in and no secret knowledge of the murder, and that an abominable judicial error has been committed in Atlanta.

"Public opinion, which always plays a great part in criminal affairs, is frankly against the man who is still under sentence of death. It is generally said that Frank's moral character is more than doubtful. There was but one witness to this effect. But the rumor was artfully spread, and has created an atmosphere of extraordinary malevolence around Frank.

"The jury convicted him on the most flimsy of circumstantial evidence, and now the public will not have it said that they and the jury were wrong.

"I would not place the guilt on anyone upon mere circumstantial evidence. I only know that Frank is innocent, and that he must be saved from the gallows and rehabilitated."

"Nothing could be of more help to

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE
PHOTO © BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Frank," it was suggested, "than if you took an active interest in the case—if you wrote a book about it."

"I could not do that without going down to Atlanta and seeing the people myself," came the rather evasive answer. "I have done that sort of thing in England recently, though. That is, in Glasgow, to be more precise. A young man, named Oscar Slater, was accused of the murder of a wealthy widow and condemned on circumstantial evidence. I became convinced that he was innocent of the deed, and obtained a new trial for him. I hope the book I wrote about the case will help Slater to clear himself entirely, not only before the jury, but also before public opinion."

Mrs. Doyle and the Babies

This is Lady Doyle, wife of Sir Conan Doyle, and her two children, who with the author are making a flying trip to America. Lady Doyle has so far informed her interviewers that she is "old-fashioned," opposed to woman suffrage, doesn't know how to tango and hasn't any opinion about America.

Rodeheaver Loses and Girl Gets $20,000

Chicago, June 6.—A verdict awarding $20,000 damages to Miss Georgia Jay against Homer Rodeheaver, choir master for "Billy" Sunday, evangelist, for breach of promise to marry, was returned today by a jury in the circuit court.

Miss Jay alleged that she met Rodeheaver in Iowa; that they became friends and that he proposed marriage to her and was accepted. Later, she declared, he refused to marry her "because marriage would interfere with his career."

Taxicab rides, long strolls and discussion of future plans figured largely in the testimony of Miss Jay.

Evidence was presented showing that Rodeheaver was paid $100 a week and traveling expenses.

The closing scene of the long trial, which ended at 4:20 o'clock Friday afternoon, was dramatic. Miss Jay collapsed during her arraignment by Rodeheaver's attorney and was taken from the court room sobbing hysterically.

Rodeheaver apparently was impervious to the verbal attacks of Miss Jay's attorney in the final arguments. He sat at his lawyer's side, his lips set in a smile.

I. M. Hahin, Miss Jay's attorney, repeatedly termed Rodeheaver a "masher."

"If we take him at his own word, this clerical gentleman played with this girl's affections, enjoying the caresses, the embraces and the liberties that are proper only between betrothed persons, and escaped the responsibilities of a betrothal," he declared.

"We want vindication for this girl. We do not want a mere trifle. This man is getting $8,000 or $10,000 a year. Five or six years' salary is none too much. Miss Jay's reasonable expectations as his wife would entitle her to this and her wounded feelings make it doubly due."

Charles W. Miller, Rodeheaver's attorney, in opening his argument said:

"If Mrs. Jay had let this young couple alone they would have been married long ere this. Miss Jay has her mother to blame."

CHARGES NEW TRUST FORMED

New York, June 4.—Despite recent convictions of some members of a combination charged with attempting to create a monopoly to maintain high prices in the poultry trade, new combinations have been formed to accomplish the same purpose in another way, it is charged by jobbers here.

Jobbers who were members of the New York Live Poultry Dealers' association at a meeting yesterday accused western shippers and also agents and receivers of consignments here, of a systematic effort not only to fix prices, but to control the market.

MUD FLYING IN WAR OF WOMEN

New England Association in Resolution Calls the Antis Polecats.

Washington, June 3.—Mud is beginning to fly in the battle between the suffragists and the antis. The headquarters of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has issued a statement in which it is charged that the suffragists called the antis "polecats" in a resolution adopted by the New England Suffrage Association.

The New England woman suffragists' resolution follows. "We denounce as a gross slander the charge of the anti-suffragists that equal suffrage means loose morals, and we protest especially against their attributing to prominent women statements which those women have emphatically disclaimed. These are the tactics of the polecat when badly frightened."

In commenting on this, Mrs. A. N. George of Brookline, Mass., the leading plaform speaker among the antis, says:

"This is perhaps the most extraordinary resolution ever adopted by a public assemblage. Is this 'woodsy' metaphor a foretaste of the amenities in which political women will deal? These suffragists should not condemn their opponents, but they should hasten to withdraw from the suffrage platform those who are preaching feminism.

"The resolutions should be aimed at the suffragist-feminists who are giving daily evidence of the tendency of the younger suffragists to work for the 'social revolution' promised by Mrs. Harper-Cooley.

"A New York newspaper recently quoted the secretary of the National Suffrage Association as defining feminism as the 'rebellion against being ticketed and treated as somebody's female relative.' If this rebellion does not involve a social revolution, what does it promise?

"Ellen Key and Dora Marsden are not anti-suffragists in the sense that they oppose woman suffrage. They look upon woman suffrage as a part of this social revolution.

"Dora Marsden says: 'The cult of suffragists takes its stand upon the weakness and dejectedness of the conditions of women. The free woman's concern is to see to it that she shall be in a position to bear children if she wants them without soliciting maintenance from any man, wherever he may be.'

"These feminists are the logical suffragists, who seek the 'social revolution, and acknowledge the means by which they will bring it about, and these means include, although they may stop at—women suffrage."

BAD FAITH MAY KILL MEDIATION

Government, by Blunders in Mexico, May Lose South American Standing.

By J. A. Mathews.

Washington, June 6.—"Give the Ypiranga clearance papers."

This is the substance of the order sent from Washington to Admiral Badger after the seizure of Vera Cruz to prevent the landing of arms borne by the Ypiranga, when the admiral asked for instructions what to do with the German ship, which might have been held indefinitely at Vera Cruz awaiting clearance papers, had a comprehensive policy been adopted in Washington.

"Don't fire first and don't return the first fire"—the famous "don't shoot until you're killed" order of the army and navy—these were the instructions to the American commanders when bluejackets were sent ashore to seize Vera Cruz—an order which cost the lives of nineteen American sailors and of two hundred Mexicans on the first day.

Admiral Astonished.

Admiral Mayo was so astonished to receive the order to withdraw his gunboats from the mouth of the Panuco river at Tampico that he refused to obey it until he had radiographed to Washington, and the order had been repeated.

This was the fact at the time that Secretary of the Navy Daniels issued a public statement to the effect that the withdrawal of the ships, which left the Americans at Tampico unprotected, was made on the advice of Admiral Mayo.

Bryan Started Mediation.

Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan and not the A. B. C. ambassadors, initiated the "mediation" now in progress at Niagara Falls at a time when President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, frightened by the loss of life at Vera Cruz, which John Lind had advised them would not occur, did not know which way to turn, and in their perplexity called upon Latin-American statesmen to deal with a situation which they could not handle themselves.

The administration has connived at a policy of shipment of arms to the rebels in Mexico by sea when an order of the secretary of war had stopped all movements of arms in aid of the rebels by land.

These bits of history, some of them secret until now, are having a powerful influence in compelling belief in Washington that the attempted mediation will amount to nothing, and that when the Niagara Falls conference finally "blows up," a statement will come from the mediators which will cost the United States forever the confidence of all Latin-American countries.

Policy of Evasion.

The history of events ever since the sessions at Niagara Falls opened has been one of continued evasion by the administration of its responsibility to compel the Carranzistas to enter the conference and be bound by its pledges.

When congress backed the President in his Mexican war policy, and later in his mediation program, it was with the explicit understanding that "all elements" in Mexico should be covered into the negotiations.

The only course possible for the United States under the circumstances if it is playing in good faith with the mediators, is to notify the constitutionalist leaders that no government they may establish while mediation is pending will be recognized by this government, and that if fighting is not stopped, and Carranza and Villa do not accept mediation, troops will be put into their territory to compel them to do so.

Rebels Encouraged.

The administration has followed an exactly opposite course. The rebels have been encouraged to continue their warfare in the hopes that they would seize the city of Mexico while Huerta was awaiting the outcome fo the negotiations he had agreed to enter. American ships bearing American arms have been permitted to land munitions of war in Mexico for the constitutionalists.

John Lind, the special representative of the President of the United States, has given counsel to their leaders in Washigton and the state department, through its own consular service has maintained a spy system in northern Mexico and elsewhere for the benefit of the rebels.

All these things have been going on while the United States ostensibly has been a party to a mediation which by the very terms of its proclamation included "all elements" in the Mexican republic.

These statements, some of them new until now, but capable of proof of the files of the government, can be made public, constitutes some of the reasons why it has been impossible for Washington to believe that mediation at Niagara Falls could accomplish anything. Mediation without Carranza represented has been a delusion indulged in only by Mr. Bryan, and with Mr. Bryan's active assistance the campaign of Carranza and Villa has progressed so well in Mexico that mediation has seemed to them foolish and unnecessary. The important point is that the A. B. C. mediators did not expect this attitude on the part of the United States when they undertook their task.

An American steel company has acquired immense deposits of iron ore in Chile that it proposes to ship to the United States, at the rate of 1,000,000 tons annually, on the opening of the Panama canal, and is said that other American interests are investigating the field.

3-Grain Tablet Makes Flesh.

Any one wishing to add to their weight, improve their color, and restore a normal condition of the stomach and nerves, should adopt the wonderfully successful treatment known to physicians and druggists as "3-grain hypo-nuclene tablets," put up in sealed packages with full directions for home use. Red lips, pink cheeks, and 10 to 30 pounds increase in weight are not uncommon results from several months' usage. If unable to purchase hypo-nuclane tablets from your dealer, send 90c to Blackburn Products Co., Dayton Ohio.

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CANADA WILL AID WRECK SURVIVORS

Dominion Parliament Plans to Vote Gift of $150,000 or $200,000.

Quebec, June 4.—The Canadian parliament yesterday took preliminary steps with a view to passing an appropriation measure for the benefit of those who survived the Empress of Ireland disaster. It is understood between $150,000 and $200,000 will be voted and distributed among the sufferers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. officially has placed the number of victims at 1,027 and that company also was made defendant in a $50,000 suit brought by the owners of the collier Storstad, the wrecking vessel, for the damage it was done in collision with the ill-fated liner. The suit is a counter action to one for $3,000,000 brought against the owners of the Danish vessel.

Negligent navigation on the part of the liner is alleged.

Searching for Precedents.

Counsel on both sides are busy searching for precedents in the Canadian courts. There is only one case, which was heard in Prince Edward Island in 1892, when the liability was limited to $38.92 for each ton of gross tonnage. On this basis the total liability of the Empress would be $552,313 and of the Storstad $234,609.

If the claims were worked out for each person of the 1,027 lost, the total Empress liability for each person would be $537 and for the Storstad $228.

Capt. Lange, agent for the Storstad, has issued a statement that the Storstad saved 225 and cared for 350 survivors, and that its boats were used in the rescue work in addition to one Empress boat manned by Storstad men.

The allegations against Capt. Kendall have been withdrawn on behalf of Mrs. Andersen, the explanation given being that her imperfect knowledge of English caused a misconstruction of her statement.

Evidence of steerage survivors reveals terrible scenes of panic and frenzy among the foreigners when they realized that the ship was sinking. Men drew their knives and slashed their way through the solid mass of humanity to the companionways.

Corpses and survivors' bodies bear silent terrible testimony to the truth of some of these stories, but to what extent they are true, it is impossible to state.

Funerals Postponed.

The funerals of the identified dead, which had been set for yesterday, were postponed because the soldiers of the garrison were otherwise busy, in connection with celebrating the anniversary of King George's birth.

Lord Mersey, who presided over the British inquiry into the loss of the Titanic, is to be a member of the royal commission appointed to investigate the St. Lawrence river horror. The Canadian members of the commission are Chief Justice Ezekiel McLeod of New Brunswick and Sir Adolphe Routhier of Quebec.

Just when the commission can begin its work is still undetermined, but it will probably not be possible to hold the first sittings for about 10 days. The sittings will be held at either Montreal or Quebec.

Captain Walsh, marine superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrived here yesterday. After looking over the situation, issued the following statement:

"The Canadian Pacific Railway will not relax one iota in doing everything in its power in looking after all the bodies it may be able to get. No effort on their part will be spared in this direction.

"With regard to the possibility of raising the Empress of Ireland, the best possible expert opinion is being sought. Until this advice is secured we are unable to give any personal opinion in the matter. I do not know as yet what can be done."

DEAD NOW PUT AT 1,027

The latest corrected figures of the Empress of Ireland passengers are as follows:

First class—Total sailing, 92. Rescued, 36. Dead, 56. Identified dead, 22.

Second class—Total sailing, 256. Rescued, 47. Dead, 209. Identified dead, 31.

Third class—Total sailing, 718. Rescued, 136. Dead, 582. Identified dead, 30.

Crew—Total sailing, 413. Rescued, 233. Dead, 180. Identified dead, 12.

Total sailing	1,479
Dead	1,027
Rescued	452
Identified	95

THE MARKETS

Toledo, June 8.—There was a weaker tone to the wheat trading at the opening today. Foreign news was such as not to inspire any decided action in either direction. The general trading appeared to be waiting on the government report, which will be made this afternoon. The general opinion appeared to be that it would favor the selling side. Cash wheat was down ¼c to 96¼c. July wheat was down ⅛c to 87¾c. September wheat was unchanged from Saturday's close at 87⅝c.

	High.	Low.	Close June 8.	June 6.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash	96¼	96	96	96½
July	87⅞	88	87⅞	87¾
Sept.	87⅝	87¾	87⅝	87⅝
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	75½	74½
July	73⅝	74½	73¾	73¾
Sept.	71	71⅛	71	70⅝
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	43	42¾
July	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅛
Sept.	40	40⅛	40	39⅝
Clover seed—				
Cash	7.85	....	7.80	7.85
July	8.30	....	8.30	8.30
Sept.	8.30	....	8.30	8.30
March	8.37½	....	8.37½	8.35
Rye—				
No. 2....	....	....	66	66
Timothy—				
Cash	2.45	....	2.45	2.45
Sept.	2.52½	....	2.52½	2.52½
	CHICAGO.			
Wheat—				
July	86¾	86¼	86⅝	86⅝
Sept.	85⅜	84⅞	85⅛	85¼
Dec.	87⅜	87⅛	87½	87½
Corn—				
July, old..	71	71⅝	70⅜	71½ 70⅝
July, new.	71½	71⅜	70⅜	71½ 70⅜
Sept., old.	68⅛	68¼	67⅜	68¾ 67⅝
Sept., new.	68	68¼	67⅜	68¾ 67⅝
Dec. old..	59⅝	59⅞	59⅜	59⅞ 59⅜
Dec., new.	59⅜	59⅝	59¼	59½ 58⅞
Oats—				
July	40½	40⅜	40¼	40⅜ 40¼
Sept.	38¼	38⅜	38	38½ 37⅝
	CHICAGO PROVISIONS.			
Pork—				
July	20.55	21.02	20.55	21.00 20.45
Sept.	20.55	20.20	20.02	20.17 20.00
Lard—				
July	10.10	10.17	10.10	10.17 10.07
Sept.	10.25	10.35	10.25	10.35 10.25
Ribs—				
July	11.35	11.42	11.32	11.42 11.32
Sept.	11.45	11.47	11.40	11.47 11.40
	MINNEAPOLIS.			
Wheat—				
July	....	....	....	91¼ 91⅝
Sept.	....	....	....	87 87¼
	DULUTH.			
Wheat—				
July	....	....	....	94⅞ 95¼
Sept.	....	....	....	88½ 88¾

Cotton.

New York, June 8.—Cotton futures opened barely steady: July, 13.18c; August, 13.01c; October, 12.63c; December, 12.64c; January, 12.54c; March, 12.56c.

Trading was quiet later in the morning, but the official forecast for clear weather in the western belt was offset by reports of continued dry conditions cast of the river, and prices held steady within a point or two of Saturday's closing figures.

The cotton market opened lower today on the favorable character of the early weather news, indifferent cables and expectations of a favorable weekly bureau report tomorrow. The opening was barely steady, 5 to 8 lower, and active positions sold about 8 to 11 net lower during early trading. Business was not active, and there was enough covering to cause rallies of 3 or 4 before the end of the first hour.

Cotton futures closed steady: July, 13.22c; August, 13.13c; October, 12.74c; December, 12.75c; January, 12.62c; March, 12.67c. Spot quiet; middlings, 13.65c; gulf, 13.90c; sales, 776. The market was quiet during the early afternoon, but held steady with prices a point or two over Saturday's closing figures.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 8.—Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; slow; bulk of sales, $8.17@8.25; light, $8.00@8.25; mixed, $8.00@8.27½; heavy, $7.80@8.25; rough, $7.80@7.95; pigs, $7.10@7.85. Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; steady; beeves, $7.20@9.25; steers, $6.80@8.10; stockers and feders, $6.30@8.25; cows and heifers, $3.70@8.70; calves, $7.00@10.15. Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; slow; sheep, $5.55@6.40, yearlings, $6.35@7.50; lambs, $6.50@8.75; springs, $7.50@9.75.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, June 8.—Cattle, receipts 500; market active to steady; good to choice fat steers, $8.25@8.65; fair to good butcher steers, $7.50@8.25; good to choice heifers, $7.50@8.00; good to choice cows, $6.50@6.85. Calves, receipts 600; market slow; good to choice veal calves, $10.00@10.25; fair to good, $9.00@10.00. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,000; market steady; good to choice, clipped lambs, $7.75@8.00; do wethers unchanged; fair to common, $3.00@4.00. Hogs, receipts 4,000; market 5c lower; Yorkers, 11gh Yorkers, heavies and mediums, $8.30; pigs, $8.10; roughs, $7.25; stags, $6.75.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,900, market active, prices strong to 10c higher, butchers steady; prime steers, $9.00@9.25; shipping, $8.25@8.85; butchers, $7.25@8.75; heifers, $7.25@8.50; cows, $3.75@7.50; bulls, $6.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $7.00@8.00; stockers and heifers, $6.50@7.25; fresh cows and springers steady, $35.00@90.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,700; active and 25c lower, $5.00@10.75. Hogs—Receipts, 19,200; active and steady to 10c lower; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, $8.50@8.55; pigs, $8.40@8.50; roughs, $7.25@7.35; stags, $6.00@6.75; dairies, $8.40@8.55. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,400; active; sheep steady; lambs and yearlings, 50c higher; lambs, $7.00@10.00; yearlings, $6.00@8.75; wethers, $5.75@6.25, ewes, $2.50@5.75; sheep, mixed, $5.50@6.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, June 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; steady; heavy steers, $8.90@9.10; fat steers, $8.65@8.85; fair steers, $6.75@7.50; heifers, $7.50@7.85; fat cows, $6.60@7.10; fair cows, $4.50@5.50; butcher bulls, $7.25@7.60; milch cows, $70.00@85.00. Hogs—Receipts, 12,500; lower; prime yearlies and heavy mixed, $8.25@8.30; all other grades, $8.30@8.35. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; steady; top sheep, $5.75; top lambs, $9.75. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; steady, top, $10.55.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, June 8.—Butter, steady; creameries, 20@26½c; eggs, steady; receipts, 18,334 cases; at mark cases included 16@18¼c; ordinary firsts, 17¼@17¾c; firsts, 18¼@18¾c. Cheese, steady; daisies, 14¼@14½c; Twins, 13¾@14c; Americas, 15@15¼c; Long Horns, 15@15¼c. Potatoes, irregular, receipts 87 cars; red, 80@85c; white, 90@95c; Louisiana and Texas, new $1.20@1.35. Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 15c.

One hundred bankers and railroad men have protested against the action of the Commercial Club Traffic Bureau in Utah, which asked Gov. Spry to try in court to prevent payment of Union Pacific special dividend.

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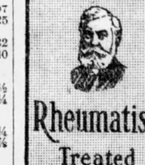

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Try It Free!

50,000 Boxes of My Rheumatism Medicine to Be Given Away to All Who Apply

If You Have Rheumatism, Read This Free Offer.

Deformity of the Hands in General Chronic Articular Rheumatism.

If you have rheumatism, write to me and I will send you free and postpaid, a trial package of my home treatment. For 25 years I have furnished rheumatism sufferers wtih this medicine, and during this time I have received hundreds of letters from men and women, among them some who claimed to be 70 and 80 years of age, and who wrote that my treatment relieved them after they had suffered for more than 20 and 30 years. I have hundreds of these letters from grateful persons which came to me free, and without asking, on file at my office. Once I was a great sufferer from rheumatism myself and tried nearly everything I heard of without getting relief. I then by a lucky chance found this compound which helped me quickly. I called my treatment "Gloria Tonic," and as above stated I have furnished this medicine for 25 years to an army of rheumatism sufferers throughout the world. This medicine contains no morphine or other narcotics. In the next column you will find I have reprinted a few of the letters which I have received. There are no conditions or obligations to my offer, no coupon to sign, pledging you to make a report. All I ask is if you are a sufferer to simply address me as follows: John A. Smith, 6733 Smith Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., and by return mail I will send you a package free.

What Men and Women Have Written Me About My Rheumatism Medicine.

Mr. John A. Smith: Beloit, Wis., July 17th, 1913.

I received your letter the 16th and I have neglected to write you as it was so hot. Well, your medicine has done me a lot of good, for I have no more aches and pains and my whole system is better. I am so glad I saw your ad in the paper and sent for a full treatment when I did, for it has done me so much good. When I commenced it I weight 150 pounds and now I weigh 180 pounds. It was all done with your grand medicine. You can use my name just as you please and if anyone writes to me I will tell them the truth, for I feel just fine. Very truly yours, D. Dimmick, 1144 5th St.

Mr. John A. Smith: Hunter, N. D., April 9th, 1913.

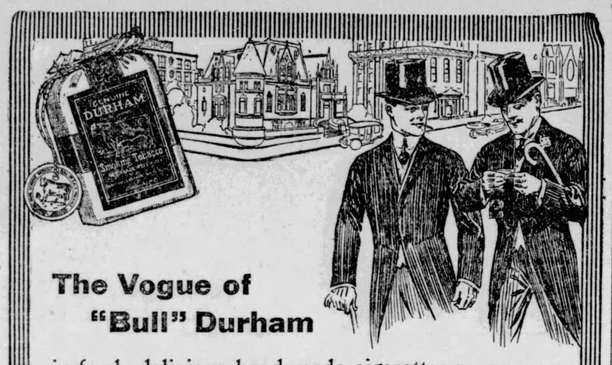
I feel obliged to let you know that your rheumatism remedy, "Gloria Tonic," has cured me of rehumatism. I had the sciatic rheumatism for nearly a year and tried several remedies and doctors without satisfactory reults. I read your advertisement in a paper and sent for a dollar box of "Gloria Tonic," and after taking it for a week I felt relieved and the pain stopped. This is over a month ago and I am still free from any attack of the disease, so I think your remedy cured me. Very truly yours, Neils Neilson, P. O. Box 121.

Mr. John A. Smith: Genoa, Nebr., Sept. 20th, 1913.

I just received your letter of July 10th. I have been away from home and just got back. I think the "Gloria Tonic" has cured my rheumatism. I have taken 16 boxes in all. I had it for 9 years, and have tried most everything, but no help till I tried "Gloria Tonic." I think it has cured me. I have three other cases here now, they have it the same as I had. They know how I have been for the last nine years. They see me most every day and they say it has made a great change with me. I think it is the best medicine for rheumatism that can be had. They say they will try it. If there is anything in this letter that will be of any good to you, you can use it.
Very truly yours, P. J. Long.

Mr. John A. Smith: Hixon, Ala., Aug. 30th, 1913.

Your favor of the 1st at hand. Please accept my thanks for your kind offer, but I have some of your "Gloria Tonic" now. I am 53 years old and I think it has cured me and one of my friends. I can highly recommend it. If I want some at any time I will send for it, as I know that there is no medicine like "Gloria Tonic" for rheumatism. With best wishes I remain,
Very truly yours, Geo. J. Snider.



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CRISIS OVER; HUERTA WON'T CLOSE PORT

Dictator Decides Not to Interfere With Ship Bearing Ammunition to Rebels.

Washington, June 8.—Huerta has decided, after all, not to blockade Tampico and force the hand of the United States with the possibility of disrupting the mediation proceedings at Niagara Falls. Mr. Riano, the Spanish ambassador, notified Secretary Bryan officially to that effect today.

This step was taken on the government learning that the mediators at Niagara Falls were taking some action in regard to the movements of the steamer Antilla, reported to have sailed from an American port with arms for the Constitutionalists and also to prevent a setback in the peace negotiations.

It was officially stated that the Mexican government, in ordering the blockade of Tampico, had no intention of interfering with commercial traffic. Its intention was only to prevent the Constitutionalists from receiving arms and ammunition.

Thus, the latest crisis in the Mexican situation, fraught with possibilities of renewed hostilities between Huerta and the United States passed over.

What actuated Huerta in backing down does not appear in the brief advices which reached Washington. Unofficial reports that the dictator had decided at the last moment to rescind his order of blockade had reached unofficial sources which have been in very close touch with the situation, about the same time Mr. Riano was notifying Secretary Bryan. Instantly there was an evidence of relief of the tension of the last three days along the line in official circles.

There were broad intimations that the influence which had caused Huerta to rescind his order had gone to Mexico City all the way from Niagara Falls, where, it was said, the mediators and the Mexican delegates had been urging him in the strongest possible terms to withdraw his position and let the mediation proceed.

It did not appear here that Huerta's change of position had been contingent upon any change of plans for the cargo of the steamer Antilla, steaming for Tampico with arms for the constitutionalists. It had been suggested that possible pressure upon the owners of the ship might cause them to divert her.

One thing, however, was plain. President Wilson was determined that Tampico should be kept open to the commerce of the world, and the American ships under Rear Admiral Mayo were in evident readiness to enforce it.

Whether the Antilla's war cargo would have been considered as commerce had the situation come to the point of a break, all officials here decline to say.

General Huerta's dispatch announcing the suspension of the blockade was received at the Spanish embassy early today and its purport was immediately communicated to Secretary Bryan at his home. Later a fuller report was made to the secretary after the translation. The dispatch requested the Spanish ambassador to inform the American government that the suspension of the blockade had been decreed by General Huerta, that official notification would be published in the official paper tomorrow and that orders had been given to the Mexican gunboats to return to Puerto Mexico.

General Huerta's action in calling off the blockade was inspired, it was stated, by a sincere desire not to jeopardize the success of mediation.

In diplomatic circles Huerta's action was regarded as conclusive evidence of sincerity that he has placed the fate of his government and the settlement of the Mexican problem fully in the hands of the South American mediators and his representatives at Niagara Falls.

The wires between Washington, Niagara Falls and Mexico City have been hot with official dispatches since the receipt Saturday afternoon of the dispatch announcing the proclamation of the blockade. Representations on the serious nature of the crisis precipitated by his action, and the decision of the American government to keep Tampico open were made to General Huerta from several quarters with appeals to sacrifice a possible momentary advantage for his government in order to prevent the collapse of the peace conference at Niagara Falls.

Siegel, Back to Face Trial, Looks Happy

HENRY SIEGEL.

PHOTO © 1914 BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

New York, June 4.—Henry Siegel, the bankrupt department store owner, who faces trial for grand larceny in connection with the failure of his New York and Boston stores and for the failure of his private bank, in which many of his employes lost their savings of many years, has just returned from abroad, where he had gone to visit his daughter.

His trial will be moved at once. Siegel had nothing to say, but he wore a smile that seemed to indicate that he was not worried despite the hardships his failure worked upon his trusting employes.

POOR ANNIE IN PRISON AGAIN

After Spending 26 of 36 Years in Cell She Returns "Home."

Pittsburg, June 9.—Annie Alexander, who has spent 26 of her 36 years in restraint, today was sentenced to the Western penitentiary for robbing a jewelry store.

The police say her prison record includes two terms at Morganza, the first imposed when she was only 10 years old; two in Auburn penitentiary and three in the Western penitentiary. In each instance she was committed for larceny.

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MEXICO WON'T HAVE TO PAY INDEMNITY

Huerta's Peace Delegates Assured No Money Will Be Demanded by U. S.

Niagara Falls, June 9.—Mexico will not be asked by the United States to pay war indemnity. The Huerta government has learned through the American delegates that the Wilson administration will be content to have set up in Mexico a stable government to succeed Huerta rule.

An intimation that the United States would not demand reparation for the losses sustained at Vera Cruz, or expect to be recouped for the enormous expenditures already made in an attempt to pacify Mexico, was given to the Mexican delegates soon after the conferences opened.

This made it easy for the opposing delegates to meet harmoniously. It is responsible, largely, for the ease with which a general understanding was reached between them, and it lent consistency to the American demand that consideration be given to the constitutionalist cause.

The submission yesterday of the American plan, accompanied by verbal statements from the delegates of the United States, removed all doubt that this country was not disposed to make any unnecessary drain upon Mexico's already depleted finances.

The mediators today submitted to the Mexican delegates the counter proposals of the American government for the pacification of Mexico.

The American plan is with few modifications the same as that which the mediators and Mexican delegates recently agreed upon and which General Huerta approved. It provides the method of transferring the executive power in Mexico City from the present regime to a new provisional government which shall in a few months conduct elections for president, vice president and members of congress.

No Names Agreed On.

No names have been agreed upon between the Mexican or American delegates for the new provisional president or his cabinet. In fact, neither side has yet made its nominations.

The program of the proceedings is about as follows: Within a day or two the Mexican plan and the American plan will have been dovetailed into one and a full conference of all parties will be called.

Final approval is not expected immediately from either party, however, as the mediators then will ask the American delegates to begin to ascertain the attitude of the constitutionalists. This may proceed through the Washington government or in any manner the delegates choose. The mediators will take a brief recess in the meantime.

Compromise with Rebels.

Should there be any new suggestions from the constitutionalists, the United States government will endeavor to arrive at a compromise with them. When an agreement is reached, the results will again be placed before the mediation board and the Huerta delegates. The expectation is that if the constitutionalists are willing to discuss the peace plan with the American government, an agreement can be reached in a short time, as the program already makes provision for liberal participation by the constitutionalists in the new provisional government.

Peace Plan Is 300 Words.

It is said the entire peace plan is explained in less than 300 words. It sets forth suggestions for the conduct of a fair election, and recommends that recognition be accorded the new provisional government, provided it is set up along the lines agreed upon.

The mediators were confident today of reconciling the counter proposals of the American delegates with those of the Mexicans.

The Antilla incident is not entirely closed, but it has passed the danger stage and cannot disrupt the proceedings.

LEPER EARLY WORRIES U. S.

Unwelcome Guest Must Approve Plans for His Removal.

Washington, July 8.—John R. Early, the alleged leper, whose unexpected return to Washington recently created such consternation, continued today to cause treasury department officials considerable concern. Early is the ward of the District of Columbia, but will not be allowed to remain here indefinitely. Yet any plans to move him must be approved by the leper himself.

The suggestion that he be sent to Hawaii involves many complexities, even if Early consents and congress passes an act making it possible to care for him in the Hawaiian leper colony at government expense. It would be necessary to get the consent of all the states through which a leper would pass in making the trip. It is likely such consent would not be granted unless the government can give assurance that Early will not leave his car and mingle with the public as he did upon leaving the leper colony, where he was employed on Puget Sound.

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In a few seconds—from our "ready-to-use" Concentrated Soft Drink Extracts. No drugs or chemicals. Absolutely pure. Guaranteed under U. S. Pure Food Laws. They delight young and old—the unexpected guest will be pleased. Seven kinds: Orangeade, Raspberry, Wild Cherry, Strawberry, Grape, Apricot, Peach. Any

4 Bottles $1.00—The 7 for $1.50

By Parcel Post prepaid. Each bottle makes 32 glasses—less than 1c a glass. No need of paying 5c or 10c at soda fountains. Just a half teaspoon of "ZANOL" in a glass of cold water, a little sugar—and you have a pure, sparkling, refreshing drink. Order today—money back if not pleased.

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Oklahoma Oil Lands Make Indians Rich

By R. H. Whitney.

Cushing, Okla., June 5.—Oil operators in Oklahoma have naturally brought great wealth to many Indians, as a large amount of land in the state is owned by them. With much being written about Indians receiving large royalties from oil discovered on their allotments, one little negro boy, Danny Tucker, cannot be overlooked. He is perhaps the richest 10-year-old colored lad in the world. His fortune is due to the development of his 160-acre farm in the Cushing pool, where oil in large quantities is being found in the Bartlesville sand.

When the Wheeler and Layton sands were the most prolific formations in the pool Danny was receiving a nice royalty, but with the wells in the Bartlesville sand his income has been more than doubled.

Danny does not realize the large fortune that he is accumulating, but is running wild and free on an 80-acre farm near Porter, Okla., which his father secured a few years ago. His parents, James and Elizabeth Tucker, were slaves of the Creek Indians freed by the civil war. By virtue of a treaty made between the United States and the Creek Indians at Fort Smith, Ark., in 1866, slaves belonging to the Creeks and their descendants, were given an equal share with their former owners in the government allotment of the old Creek lands in Indian territory. This is how the young negro lad came into his 160-acres in section 3-17-7, Cushing pool.

This land was allotted to him in 1906 in a supplementary division made by the government, and Danny has been enrolled as an eligible by his father.

No Good as a Farm.

As a farming proposition this allotment of Danny's would be a complete failure as it is rocky and hilly, no 10 acres slanting the same way. It is a goodly distance from a body of water and, until two years ago, when the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. secured a lease on the allotment, the negro family had little hopes of it ever proving to be of any value. With the development of the land good wells were found. As a result the worthless land became one of the richest spots in Oklahoma and has made Danny rich.

For his share of the oil produced Danny gets the usual one-eighth royalty. At the rate oil is now being produced his income is $6,750 a month, the daily production amounting to 2,400 barrels.

Another Striking Case.

Sarah Rector, a 11-year-old negro girl, is another example of sudden wealth from oil royalties. They have brought her a fortune of $200,000, and this amount is getting larger each month. Sarah and her brother, Manny, aged 8 years, came in for a quarter section each, in the same way as did Danny Tucker, it being worthless land, in what is now known as the northern extension of the Cushing pool, along the Cimmaron river. Sarah and her brother are orphans, her father dying in the penitentiary and her mother of tuberculosis.

In some way a notice of her fortune in oil must have found its way into some newspaper published in Germany, as the little girl has received something over 20 proposals of marriage from natives of that country, many of them evidently coming from men of education and family.

MORE MONEY TO CARRY THE MAILS

Congress to Increase Appropriation for Transportation Ten Million.

Washington, June 4.—Congress is to allow the railroads more compensation for carrying the mails. It is estimated that the increase in revenue will be about $10,000,000, exclusive of additional compensation for carrying the constantly increasing volume of parcel post matter.

The basis of compensation is to be changed from weight to space. Instead of paying the railroads for carrying a volume of mail determined by a quadrennial weighing, the government will pay for the space actually required for transportation of postal matter.

The commission on railway mail pay, of which former Senator Bourne is chairman, completed its deliberations today and put the finishing touches to a report of its investigation and to a bill providing a new basis of compensation which will be introduced in both houses of congress this week.

Condemns the Present System.

The report, which is a voluminous document, condemns the present system of compensating the railroads for carrying the mail as antequated, inaccurate, and unfair to both the government and the transportation lines. The defects in the present plan are pointed out in great detail.

It is proposed that the postoffice department be authorized to determine the number of cars, half cars, and quarter cars required to carry the mail on each route. The government then would pay for the space in these cars ordered by the department, whether such space be entirely filled with mail matter or not.

The rate of compensation proposed is 22½ cents a car mile. This is 10 percent less than the 25 cents a car mile earned by the railroads for carrying passengers.

Road Now Receives $51,000,000.

The railroads now are receiving about $51,000,000 for carrying the mails, exclusive of the increase allowed for transportation of parcel post matter. On the new basis they will receive about $61,000,000 for carrying matter for which they are now paid $51,000,000. The total compensation, however, will be greatly increased by payment for the parcel post.

It has been contended by the carriers that they were losing about $15,000,000 on the transportation of the mails before the parcel post system was created. Since that time their loss has been increased, they say. The postoffice department denied the railroads' contentions, and estimated that the carriers were being paid about $9,000,000 too much for the mail service before the institution of the parcel post.

While it is proposed that congress shall fix the basis of compensation, the commission's bill provides for a review of the rates by the interstate commerce commission upon the complaint of any railroad.

GOVERNMENT SEES RECORD WHEAT CROP

United States to Produce Half World's Supply This Year—June Report.

Washington, June 9. — Nine hundred million bushels of wheat, almost half of the average world's wheat production, and a new record for the United States, is the prospective total yield of the farms of the country this year, the department of agriculture announced today in its June crop report.

The enormous crop will be 137,000,000 bushels more than ever was grown before in the United States in any one year. Excellent weather for the growing crop and an increase of 6.4 per cent in the acreage planted to wheat are responsible.

There also will be large yields of oats and barley, probably second in size in the history of the nation.

Wheat the Best.

Spring Wheat—Area planted, 17,990,000 acres, compared with 18,485,000 acres last year, 19,243,000 acres in 1912, and 20,381,000 acres in 1911. Condition, 95.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 93.5 per cent last year and 93.6 per cent the 10-year average. Indicated yield, 14.6 bushels per acre, compared with 13.0 bushels last year, and 13.3 bushels, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 262,000,000 bushels, compared with 239,819,000 bushels last year, 330,348,000 bushels in 1912, and 190,682,000 bushels in 1911.

Winter Wheat—Area planted 35,387,000 acres, compared with 31,669,000 acres last year, and 29,571,000 acres in 1912. Condition, 92,7 per cent of a normal, compared with 95.9 per cent on May 1 this year, 83.5 per cent June 1, last year, and 80.8 per cent, the 10-year average. Indicated yield, 18.1 bushels per acre, compared with 16.5 bushels last year and 15.6 bushels the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 638,000,000 bushels, compared with 523,561,000 bushels last year, 399,919,000 bushels in 1912, and 430,656,000 bushels in 1911.

All Wheat—Area planted, 53,377,000 acres, compared with 50,184,000 acres last year, 45,814,000 acres in 1912 and 49,543,000 acres in 1911. Condition, 93.7 per cent of a normal, compared with 87.2 per cent last year and 85.5 per cent, the 10-year average. Indicated yield, 16.9 bushels per acre, compared with 15.2 bushels last year and 14.7 bushels, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 900,000,000 bushels, compared with 763,380,000 bushels last year, 730,267,000 bushels in 1912, and 621,338,000 bushels in 1911.

Oats—Area planted, 338,383,000 acres compared with 38,399,000 bushels last year, 37,917,000 acres in 1912 and 37,763,000 acres in 1911. Condition, 89.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 87.0 per cent last year and 88.6 per cent, the 10-year average. Indicated yield, 31.3 bushels per acre, compared with 29.2 bushels last year and 30.6 bushels, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 1,216,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,121,788,000 bushels last year 1,418,337,000 bushels in 1912 and 922,298,000 bushels in 1911.

Barley—Area planted 7,528,000 acres, compared with 7,499,000 acres last year, 7,530,000 acres in 1912 and 7,627,000 acres in 1911. Condition, 95.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 87.1 per cent last year and 90.1 per cent, the 10-year average. Indicated yield, 27.3 bushels per acre, compared with 23.8 bushels last year and 24.3 bushels, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 206,000,000 bushels, compared with 178,189,000 bushels last year, 223,842,000 bushels in 1912 and 160,240,000 bushels in 1911.

Rye—Condition, 93.6 per cent of a normal, compared with 93.4 per cent on May 1, 1914, 90.9 per cent on June 1, last year and 89.7 per cent, the 10-year average. Indicated yield, 17.2 bushels per acre, compared with 16.2 bushels last year and 16.1 bushels, the 1909-13 average.

Hay—Condition, 88.7 per cent of a normal, compared with 90.9 per cent on May 1, 1914, 87.5 per cent last year, and 87.4 per cent the 6-year average.

Pastures—Condition, 89.8 per cent of a normal, compared with 88.3 per cent on May 1, 1914, 89.2 per cent in 1913 and 90.0 per cent, the 10-year average.

MAY HAVE SLAIN OHIOANS

Chinese Bandits Loot and Burn American Missions.

Peking, China, June 5.—White Wolf, Chinese brigand, is looting and burning towns and villages in the Province of Kan-Su.

The lives of 100 or more American missionaries, including several Ohioans, are believed to be in jeopardy—in fact, they may have already been murdered, it is feared.

At the monastery of the Tibetan Lamas when White Wolf's followers set fire to it was a missionary named Kauffman, who came from Missouri. Miss Haupberg of Boone, Iowa; Miss Kennon of Ohio and J. P. Rommen of Indiana also were believed to have been at the monastery mission.

Other Americans known to have been in missions said to have been destroyed by White Wolf are the Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Christie, the Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Ruhl of Philadelphia, the Rev. and Mrs. Diehl of Bowling Green, O., and the Rev. and Mrs. Snyder of Indiana.

OCEAN LINER USES CANAL

4,000-Ton Vessel First to Pass Through Gatun Locks.

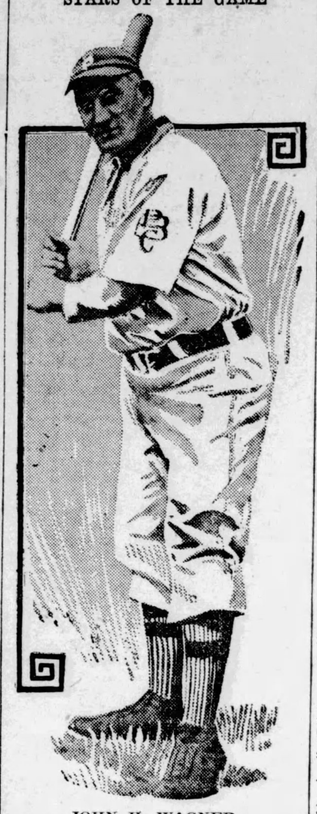
Panama, June 9.—The first passage through the Gatun locks by an ocean liner was successfully carried out Monday by the Panama Railroad steamship Alliance, a vessel of 4,000 tons.

The trip was made a test of the working of the electric towing locomotives in handling a large vessel. The operation passed off without incident, the time required being about one hour and a half each way.

A large crowd of spectators witnessed the vessel's passage.

BASEBALL

STARS OF THE GAME



JOHN H. WAGNER.

Sporting writers call him Old Hans Wagner; not that he is an old man, but old in baseball. He is now playing his seventeenth season as shortstop on the Pittsburg National league team. For sixteen years he has batted .300 a year consecutively — a world's record. Up to last Saturday night he had made a total of 2,988 hits during the period which he has played with the National league. Probably before this is printed he will have made a total of 3,000 hits, an achievement baseball fans having been waiting for.

It ought to be of interest to young men to know that this quiet, unassuming athlete owes his remarkable success to the fact that he has taken care of himself. He does not drink, has saved his salary, and will go out of the game with all the money he needs.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Monday morning, June 8, found the clubs occupying the following positions:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	23	14	.622
Cincinnati	26	18	.591
Pittsburg	21	18	.538
Chicago	22	22	.500
St. Louis	22	24	.478
Brooklyn	18	20	.474
Philadelphia	18	20	.474
Boston	12	26	.316

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Washington	27	17	.614
Detroit	28	19	.596
Philadelphia	25	17	.595
St. Louis	23	21	.523
Boston	21	22	.488
Chicago	20	25	.444
New York	17	24	.415
Cleveland	14	30	.318

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Baltimore	23	15	.603
Chicago	24	18	.571
Buffalo	19	18	.514
Brooklyn	17	18	.486
Pittsburg	19	21	.475
St. Louis	21	24	.467
Indianapolis	18	22	.450
Kansas City	20	25	.444

FORD WILL RUN A HOSPITAL

To Spend $2,000,000, and Says It'll Be for the Poor.

Detroit, Mich., June 4.—An offer by Henry Ford to take over the Detroit General Hospital, a philanthropic project now under construction, return to the contributors the $400,000 they have donated and complete the hospital, was accepted by the board of trustees Thursday.

Although $400,000 has been spent on the project to date the property has increased in value to $500,000. It will cost Mr. Ford $250,000 before the hospital will be ready for the first patient and $2,000,000 to complete the institution as planned.

Mr. Ford's object in returning the $400,000 in contributions is that he shall have absolute control.

"It will be for the poor," was all Mr. Ford would say in comment.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close 7 day morning preceding the date of issue.

HELP WANTED.

U. S. Government Jobs Open to Men and women. Over 15,000 appointments coming; $75 to $150 month. Life jobs; pleasant work; short hours; vacations. Common sense education sufficient. Full directions telling how to get position, free. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-51, Rochester, N. Y.

"Shootereeno," the new toy novelty; amuses everybody: 10c each; 10 for 50c; big profits to agents. U. S. Novelty Co., 603, Wash., D.C.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Formulas for silvering mirrors, silverplating, bronzing, enameling and flexible mirrors, $1.50 each. D. & R. Formula Co., 2211 Warren ave., Chicago, Ill.

Free particulars of starting a cleaning and pressing shop at home. Matthews, Box 24, Oregon City, Ore.

AUTOMOBILES.

Let Quick-Knick beautify your brass trimmed automobile, nickel-plated finish in a few moments. Quick-Knick plating lasts indefinitely. Samples upon request. Forest City Sales Co., "T," Fremont, Nebr.

We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. "G. Sun," Leroy, Mich.

Sure cure for horse colic. Full receipt for $1.00. Mrs. A. Boydston, 1926 Lincoln ave., Chicago.

Breed Mink. Big Returns. Particulars stamp. George A. Norton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

100 Skunk Kittens for sale. Tame, cleanly in their habits and very beautiful; some will come when called; guaranteed scentless. Frank Coler, Cambridge, Nebraska.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Railway Postal Clerks Wanted, month; life job. Write immediately for particulars. Franklin Institute, Dept. Rochester, N. Y.

Be a detective—earn big pay; work; wonderful opportunities; experience necessary. Write Fidelity Secret Service, ing, W. Va.

Hustling man under 50, to intro our NEW memberships; $50.00 to $500.00 experience unnecessary. Write quick, L. 2489, Covington, Ky.

Will pay you from $5.00 to $15.00 week for one hour daily of your leisure time mail order scheme; something entirely Parrot Sales Co., General Brokers, 633 Bldg., Toledo, O.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send booklet. Tells how. Hencock, Lockport.

Motormen, conductors. Interurban monthly; state age; experience unnecessary qualify now; application details free. Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and Inventive ability write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington.

Agents—A new one. Concentrated drinks. Every home, church fair, picnic, fete, ball park, stand, etc., buys them. Big wind sellers. Great profits. Small package 32 glasses—orangeade, grape, raspberry. Hurry—don't wait—be ready for the hot Write quick. American Products Company Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Agents Wanted—Cash Paid W to home and traveling salesmen. Permanent regular income. Exclusive right to sell Stark Delicious and Stark trade-mark trees money-makers. Big free outfit—wonderful Color Display Book—shows every variety actual color, full size. Irresistible, equip closes sales at sight. Free trees pay ex Salesmen's orders biggest since our best 1816 Write quick for contract and Stark Bros., Dansville, N. Y., N. Girard, R. R. 10, Louisiana, Mo.

FARM LAND.

Texas School Land Opening. New ment; three million acres. $1.50 to $5 an acre cash, balance 40 years; advance information and map 4c postage. Brockingham Pub. Dept. A-28, Houston, Texas.

Women Smuggle Arms for the Greasers

Vera Cruz, June 5.—Search of the baggage of an incoming Mexican today brought forth more than 200 rounds of rifle and revolver ammunition.

This was another confirmation of a fact which friendly Mexicans have been impressing upon the United States authorities for several weeks. Vera Cruz now holds several thousand Mexican soldiers and officers, about one-half of whom are well armed and supplied with ammunition. More are coming in every day, and more guns and ammunition are being supplied to them.

Gen. Funston knows that Mexican soldiers are straggling back into Vera Cruz. His provost guard arrested one general and held up two officers in one day. Gen. Funston is not able to take any aggressive steps, however, because his hands are tied by Washington.

Fear of an accusation of breaking the armistice with Huerta makes the United States army supine. In the meantime the soldiers are coming in dressed as peons, privates, and officers. They are without extra clothing and a perfunctory search reveals nothing.

The women attend to the arms and the ammunition. They are not searched as they come in. Their unfashionable skirts are voluminous and it is easy for them to conceal the parts of a gun or carry cartridges in bags suspended from their waists. It is not possible for the soldiers to make thorough searches because the Mexicans promptly complain to Washington through official channels and the Americans are ordered not to injure the feelings of any Mexican.

Friendly Mexicans, who have means of acquiring information the Americans cannot get, say it is not the hope of their compatriots to retake Vera Cruz. They only plan for an uprising some rainy night, when they can shoot all the Americans to be found and escape from the city in the darkness and confusion.

Conservative army officers do not believe this uprising will come unless there is a turn for the worse in the mediation situation at Niagara Falls or Mexico City. It might be precipitated by a chance conflict at the outposts, but this is not likely unless Huerta has nothing to use against the Constitutionalists but American intervention.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get; free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write —NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington,

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

AGENTS—MAKE $100 to $ per month easy selling our Triplicate Sauce Pan. Greatest for 3 different foods at once. 400 Specialties—all wind sellers. Write quick for exclusive territory and large offer. AMERICAN ALUMINUM MFG. Div. 540 Lemont

Make $20 a D with our wonderful Chem Picture Machine. Takes, develops, finishes photo in half minute—in an hour. No dark room. Experience unnecessary. Photo Cards and Buttons all the rage. You coin money anywhere. Small investment; big profits. Be your own boss. Write for Free Book. Testimonials. AMERICAN MINUTE PHOTO 2214 Ogden Ave., Dept A213 Chicago

Make $10 a Da Taking orders for *King Separator & Aer* Every cow owner wants one. Makes more and butter, quicker, from sweet or sour cream Sells as fast, inexperienced agents make more than dreamed of making. Sell faster than I can get them. Kline, Lone Bell, Mo., J. A. Stewart, Alexander City, Ala. It easy to make $75 to $150 a week. Everybody needs 10 more; this order made in 1 day," writes Roy Forson, Tenn.—"Think will sell carload," says M. L. Hollobeck, Springs, Cal. Write for FREE sample, salary and exclusive propositions (for all or part of your time).

DEKING MFG. COMPANY, Dept. 8 , CHICAGO

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington,

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

After Wild Horses.

The Canadian government has declared war on a herd of wild horses which has terrorized western Alberta. The herd has been in the habit of visiting a ranch, killing the stock and leading away the mares, after destroying more or less property.

FREE BOOK ON MOTORING

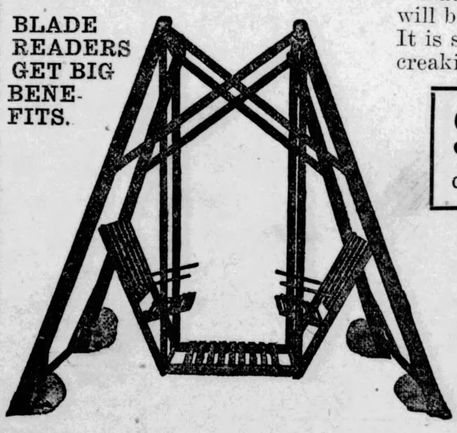
Explains how we assist YOU in the Business as Repairman, Chauffeur or Auto Mechanician, with WEBB-DYKE NEW IDEA WORKING MODELS SYSTEM of teaching by mail and in our shops. Gives the names of some of our students and the salaries they are drawing. Tells how we assist you to secure a position. Explains EMPLOYMENT PLAN. Learn why it will pay you to miss it—SEND FOR BOOKLET NOW! *Beware of imitators. We are the original and only system of its kind in the world. Established 1903. Not made in London.*

WEBB-DYKE MOTOR SCHOOL, Dept. J 4632 Walnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

YOU AND THE CHILDREN WILL ENJOY THIS FINE LAWN SWING---IT'S ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFER FROM THE WEEKLY BLADE TO READERS

Put it under a shade tree and some one will be in it all day long—all evening, too. It is strong, swings easily and without creaking; seats four very comfortably.

BLADE READERS GET BIG BENEFITS.



$4.33 F. O. B. Factory—and cost of freight is trifling, sent carefully crated—weight 115 lbs.

This swing is 9 feet high with strong supports. The frame is painted a bright red, while the swing is varnished and has a natural color. The seats are suspended from reinforced bars. A slight pressure on the footrest sets the seats to swinging evenly. It certainly is a most comfortable piece of outdoor furniture. Weather won't hurt it — you'll find it just as good six years from now as on the day you set it up. Make life more cheerful with this swing in your yard or on your lawn. The price is right—for you'd pay a lot more in a local store. We can sell it cheaply because we buy in such quantities. Send money order or stamps.

ADDRESS: Weekly Blade Premium Department, Toledo, O.